

2 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It's official: Europe has banished racism

GARY YOUNG must be mistaken in his experiences of racism in Europe. On a journey through borders of hate, I have been attending conferences on racism for years and have been told quite firmly by academics and officials in each country that racism could not possibly exist there.

For instance:
 □ There is no racism towards migrants in Spain because it has been a country of emigration and not under the problems of immigrants.
 □ Racism is not a normal part of Italian culture because Italian fascism, unlike German fascism, was never anti-Semitic.

□ Germany has been the most internationally racist state in Europe under the Nazis. Since 1945, racism was removed when the Nazi state was abolished.
 □ Racism is absent from French culture because the 1789 revolution created a new society of equality and fraternity in French society.
 □ Sweden has never been a colonial power ruling over non-white peoples.

□ The Dutch operated a more benevolent form of colonialism, illustrated by a high rate of intermarriage between Dutch and ex-colonial peoples.
 □ If readers have examples to cover the missing European Union countries, then we can really be sure that the EU is free of racism.

(Dr) John Wrench, Danish Centre for Ethnicity and Migration Research, Esbjerg, Denmark

GARY YOUNG reminded us of our struggles against racism — in England, in the eighties my daughter was the only one on her

school trip to France to have her bags searched — she is mixed-race, the others were white. In Wetherby, in Yorkshire, she was asked by a policeman if she had more justice from a local secure home while standing on the pavement with a group of fellow sixth-formers. She asked the policeman why he was only putting questions to her. When we complained, a police inspector pointed out that the policeman was an ardent church-goer.

C Pugh, Birmingham

Real villains escape justice

AN INTERNATIONAL Criminal Court, even one subscribed to by all 185 United Nations member states, must be contemplated with misgivings. Putting the detainers in the dock, June 21. It might indeed serve to punish the likes of Saddam Hussein, but could it exercise jurisdiction over more powerful and economically heavyweight villains?

The United States in particular is blameworthy in its attempts to manipulate the UN as a tool of its foreign policy and, by extension, capitalist hegemony — both of which sanctify "retreats against peace" — crimes against humanity. It is hardly plausible that the major powers would support the creation of this court if they believed it would be any kind of check on their power.

Could Third World countries impoverish by foreign exploitation — which turns their land to desert, uproots populations and

cripples them with debt — realistically hope for justice from the court? Would it right the wrongs of East Timor at the hands of Indonesia? Would Israel have anything to fear, enjoying as it still does US aid and protection? Will oil multinationals allow future Sanjivanis to stand trial? Could Nicaraguan mothers arraign Ronald Reagan and George Bush, whose crimes against their country had no more justification than President Saddam's invasion of Kuwait?

To trade in weapons is a crime against peace, would it not be a crime against justice to allow weapons moguls, and the governments that aid and shelter them, to be brought to book for the daily murder of thousands? Get real! We should.

Paul Winstanley, Palmerston North, New Zealand

THE proposed International Criminal Court has little chance of coming into being unless it is specifically applicable to "losers" only. Otherwise, such lawsuits of international probability and justice as Bill Clinton (unilateral attack on Baghdad without a declaration of war) and Margaret Thatcher (invasion of the Falklands in violation of the rules of engagement) might find themselves in the dock. And that would do, wouldn't it?

Chandrasekhar, Pune, Yugoslavia

One Nation, many rednecks

IF I wonder if Clive Hamilton has ever let his thick-tank in Canberra (Australia's populist political earthquake, June 21). His article on the rise of the One Nation party ascribes its success to "haters" who have been marginalised by the major parties as a result of economic rationalism and global free trade. As anyone who has been to rural Queensland knows, many of the electors don't care a stuff about all that leftwing theorising.

As surveys have shown, basically they want their guns back, but not "abuse" any social assistance, and especially from down south — worry about subsidies for their pig farms and are intensely parochial. There is generally no higher incidence of unemployment than in the One Nation electorates, there is a lower percentage of Asian migrants, and there is a relatively high proportion of white supporters are people who voted for John Bjelke-Petersen in the seventies and eighties.

It may be better for Australia that the Pauline Hanson phenomenon is now in the open, so the conservative parties can be open about where they stand on social issues, hopefully with a resultant electoral benefit to the Labor party.

Nigel Hungerford, Address supplied

PAULINE HANSON said many Asians were not prepared to assimilate. The Nation grants divide Australia, June 21. Maybe the white Europeans could get an example — they've had more than 200 years. Hanson's fish and chips hardly qualify as authentic cuisine. I think it's time for her to visit her local Chinese for a little culinary enlightenment.

Alan Gallagher, Island, Turkey

3 BRIEF

TO FUEL her electoral campaign

In Queensland, Pauline Hanson suggests that Australian aboriginal peoples want "separate black law courts" similar to the Nunavut Territory created through the 1993 Nunavut land claim agreement between Inuit and the government of Canada (Howard's "democracy", June 14). This is an utter canard.

Anyone who lives in Nunavut — including recent arrivals from the south — can vote in municipal, territorial and federal elections. Moreover, Inuit are proud Canadians who stand up for Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic. Through the Nunavut land claim agreement Inuit are joining, not leaving, the Canadian federation. Through ignorance or disingenuity Ma Hanson has her Canadian "facts" completely wrong, warranting a formal apology to Inuit and the Canadian government.

(Dr) Terry Fong, Ottawa, Ontario

Put money on learning

MARTIN KETTLE has got it wrong: there is no demonstrable link between the passage of Proposition 13 and the deplorable state of education in California. The awakening for California dreamers, May 31. There is no argument about the latter, except from the teachers' unions. Where there is an argument is at the state capital in Sacramento. On budget day legislators again failed to submit a budget on time to the governor for signature. They are arguing about the constitution of a \$4 billion budget surplus.

This is not the fruits of "the California dream going very sour" as Kettle would have everyone believe. Four billion dollars a year is far more than anyone believes it would take to restore California's education, in spite of the rapid increase in the school-age population. It is a question of getting the legislators to do what they were elected to do.

There is still a long way to go in eliminating waste, but there is no shortage of funds to do it. The limitation of the expensive and ineffective bilingual programmes will release additional funds for further all-round improvement.

Nicholas Barnin, Northridge, California, USA

AMERICANS would benefit from

having a growing number of bilingual youngsters (Bilingualism bites the dust in California, June 14). But language learning in education needs real commitment and high-quality teaching. If young bilingual Americans have fallen between two linguistic stools, it is probably inadequate funding and lack of conviction that are to blame.

In the week that California ended their 30-year experiment, an Institute of World Affairs report (A Competitive Edge) found that Welsh-medium secondary schools in Wales were better than their English-medium equivalents on every measure, including the ratings for teaching English and modern languages.

Unlike Spanish, Welsh is not a world language. But applied with conviction, bilingual education could serve the United States well, not as effectively as it does the emerging regions of Europe.

David Thomas, EuroLondon

THE Russian deputy prime minister has issued an appeal, \$15 billion to state of Russia imminent economic collapse. Russia is quick, it seems, to plead for international co-operation.

Maybe Russia sees "co-operation" as a one-way street? Recently hosted and conferred with by Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, seen by many members of the international community as a criminal. Why isn't Russia as vocal in turning over to the United Nations a list of names, such as Milosevic — who apparently still carrying on his purges of ethnic cleansing?

Kenny Huxley, Vancouver, Canada

4 BODIES found in N Korea submarine

Agonies in Seoul and Donghae

SOUTH KOREA said last week that 10 crew members were found dead in a suspected North Korean submarine captured by the South Korean navy.

The 10 bodies were found floating in the sea near the coast of Seoul, and just south of the border between the two Koreas. The vessel sank when a towing cable snapped as it was being hauled to a dockyard at Donghae. It was raised from the seabed. Wrecks combed the area where the sub was found, but no survivors had been reported.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a training mission and the fate of its crew was unknown.

The vessel was found close to where a much larger North Korean submarine ran aground in September 1986, triggering a 33-day hunt for its 26 occupants, 24 of whom died.

South Korea's president, Kim Dae-jung, said he would continue to maintain a flexible policy towards North Korea.

North Korea last Saturday blamed the South for the deaths of the nine crewmen and demanded the immediate return of the bodies and the sub.

Earlier it had said the sub had been "wrecked" on a

Serbs fight to retake key Kosovo mine

Jonathan Steele in Pristina and Ian Black in London

SERBIAN forces claimed on Monday to have recaptured part of a strategic coal mine vital to Kosovo's power supply from ethnic Albanian gunmen who seized it last week.

Serbian sources said police used tear-gas to take control of the management complex at the Belesceva mine, 10km west of the disputed capital, Pristina. Yugoslav army units were also involved in the operation to dislodge the Albanians.

The loss was not confirmed by ethnic Albanian sources, who accused the Serbs of attacking the mine. Reports said a large force of police backed by armoured vehicles moved into the mining complex early on Monday and that detonations and gunfire could be heard during the day. At least three houses burned in the neighbouring village of Aic.

The Serbian media centre said there were no casualties, but with signs of international confusion about how to handle the Kosovo crisis it could cause a flare-up in the many regions of the province where the two sides are at a stand-off over demands by the ethnic Albanians who dominate Kosovo for independence from Serbia.

Monday's operation started two hours after the mine was seized by police with armoured personnel carriers sealed off the road to Belesceva. The Yugoslav army has a large base barely 300 metres from the management buildings.

The surprise was that the security forces had not acted against the lightly armed insurgents of the Kosovo Liberation Army several days earlier. The Albanians themselves were expecting a counter-attack after they brought the mine to a halt last week by kidnapping nine Serbian mine workers.

After this the rest of the 1,700-

member workforce stayed at home. Belesceva supplies coal for two power plants that provide electricity for the province of Kosovo and the rest of the national grid in Serbia.

Christopher Hill, the United States ambassador in Macedonia who presides for Richard Holbrooke, the main American troubleshooter on Kosovo, renewed US efforts to broker a ceasefire on Monday. He was in Pristina to meet a Kosovo Albanian negotiating team.

Veton Surroi, a member of the Kosovo negotiating team, warned that the situation threatened to spiral out of control. "If this police and military attack at Belesceva continues it will create a military response by the KLA in other areas that could make it impossible to reach any kind of negotiated solution in Kosovo."

In Luxembourg, meanwhile, European Union foreign ministers appeared divided over US sugges-

tions that the KLA — dismissed until recently as a terrorist organisation — should take part in peace talks with Belgrade.

The UK Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, chairing the last ministerial meeting to be held during Britain's presidency of the EU, said talks must include "those who represent all shades of Kosovo opinion".

Last week, Nato gave its own official approval to the idea of black independence for Kosovo, insisting that a political solution must be found to end the bloodshed.

United Nations and Dutch authorities were conducting a security inquiry on Monday after a Serb accused of playing a key role in the massacre of 200 mainly Croatian hospital patients outside Vukovar in 1991 handed himself while awaiting the verdict of the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal in the Hague. Slavko Dokmanovic was a former mayor of Vukovar.

La Monde, page 14

Berbers angry at murder of radical singer

Abdelmelik Toudi in Tunis and Victoria Boutin

THE Berber-speaking north African area of northern Algeria erupted in violence last week after the assassination of a radical singer who had been a vocal critic of Islamism, outpoken supporter of the Berber cause and denouncer of those who are criticised as Algerian officialdom.

The murder of the people's champion of the Berber language came as the government prepares to impose classical Arabic as the language of the media and all public media. Secular Algerians, not only Berbers but the francophone intellectual class, are enraged by this concession to modern Islamism. The government is trying to detach the modern from the Islamist rebels who have been fighting a civil war since 1992.

Security forces said Moudjahid, 42, had been shot by "terrorist groups" — the official code for Muslim rebels — as he was walking along the 10-km barrier with Morocco, which will be controlled by Spain's paramilitary gendarmes. The fences, which will be built by the end of the year, will cost about \$10 million and will be topped with barbed wire. The fence will be topped with sensors, cameras and control towers.

Spain has been forced to step up its immigration controls since it signed the Schengen treaty that guarantees the passage between signatory European Union countries. The new fences will replace the ragged border with Morocco, which has been used by thousands of immigrants to enter Spain, with its sister city, Ceuta, attracts thousands of would-be immigrants from across Africa.

A flourishing trade has grown up showing them how to sneak under the wire and providing them with weapons in planes or ships travelling to Málaga or Almería.

About 2,000 people are thought to have died since 1990 crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, one of the most dangerous channels in the world, and 20,000 have been arrested. The civil guard admit they are trapped by immigrants trying to make it across the water that has become Europe's tin Grand river that runs along the border between Mexico and the United States.

Last year the Spanish army was deployed in Melilla to help the civil guard after riots broke out among immigrants at a reception camp on the city's outskirts. The Spanish interior ministry says the new fences will allow the troops to withdraw.

Immigration is a cause of tension with Morocco, which refuses to accept non-Moroccan immigrants deported from Ceuta and Melilla. Morocco lays claim to both enclaves, which were established as city fortresses after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain in 1492.

The former Socialist prime minister of Spain, Felipe González, had under oath last week that he would not allow the Basque separatist group to use the Basque language in its official documents, and that he knew nothing about it.

Senegal turns back Guinea Bissau refugees

Alex Duval Smith in Ziguinchor

THENS of thousands of people are facing starvation and disease as they flee fighting in Guinea Bissau. Senegalese soldiers are turning them away and preventing aid from entering Guinea Bissau.

The move by Senegal, whose troops are struggling to contain an army rebellion centred on Bissau, the capital of Guinea Bissau, flies in the face of international calls to help a refugee crisis.

Of Guinea Bissau's 1 million people, up to 250,000 are estimated to be displaced, roaming the countryside as the start of the rainy season brings a heightened risk of cholera and malaria. Most of them have gathered along Senegal's border with the former Portuguese colony, one of Africa's poorest countries.

Only a handful of refugees have reached Ziguinchor, Senegal's main border town. They are mostly Senegalese or Gambian and tell of ugly scenes as Guinea Bissau army units are turned away from border crossings at gunpoint. Babilou Adara, a Senegalese woman aged 75, arrived in Ziguinchor last week after walking 100km from Bissau. She said: "The Senegalese soldiers are only letting women and children through. Anyone who cannot give an address in Senegal is turned away."

Spain builds fences to stop influx

Jale Gosh in Madrid

SPAIN is building 4m-high fences in stop illegal immigrants entering its North African enclave city, Melilla, and using it as a passage point to Europe.

Construction has begun on two codes for Muslim rebels — at least along Melilla's 10-km barrier with Morocco, which will be controlled by Spain's paramilitary gendarmes. The fences, which will be built by the end of the year, will cost about \$10 million and will be topped with barbed wire. The fence will be topped with sensors, cameras and control towers.

Spain has been forced to step up its immigration controls since it signed the Schengen treaty that guarantees the passage between signatory European Union countries. The new fences will replace the ragged border with Morocco, which has been used by thousands of immigrants to enter Spain, with its sister city, Ceuta, attracts thousands of would-be immigrants from across Africa.

A flourishing trade has grown up showing them how to sneak under the wire and providing them with weapons in planes or ships travelling to Málaga or Almería.

About 2,000 people are thought to have died since 1990 crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, one of the most dangerous channels in the world, and 20,000 have been arrested. The civil guard admit they are trapped by immigrants trying to make it across the water that has become Europe's tin Grand river that runs along the border between Mexico and the United States.

Last year the Spanish army was deployed in Melilla to help the civil guard after riots broke out among immigrants at a reception camp on the city's outskirts. The Spanish interior ministry says the new fences will allow the troops to withdraw.

Immigration is a cause of tension with Morocco, which refuses to accept non-Moroccan immigrants deported from Ceuta and Melilla. Morocco lays claim to both enclaves, which were established as city fortresses after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain in 1492.

The former Socialist prime minister of Spain, Felipe González, had under oath last week that he would not allow the Basque separatist group to use the Basque language in its official documents, and that he knew nothing about it.



Indonesian agents shoot Dili protesters

John Aglionby in Jakarta

INDONESIAN intelligence agents dislodging a European Union troika of ambassadors around East Timor shot dead one man and injured four people when a crowd attacked their vehicle on Monday.

The agents, who had accompanied the diplomats from the East Timorese capital, Dili, to Baucau, were set upon outside the town's St Antonio Cathedral by 800 people who had gathered to welcome the diplomats, led by the British ambassador to Indonesia, Robin Christopher.

Incensed by the six officers openly attempting to carry arms into the cathedral grounds, where the diplomats were meeting the bishop of Baucau, Basilio dos Nascimientos, people jumped on the van and pelted it with stones.

The incident followed demonstrations last weekend in Dili by thousands of protesters in an attempt to show the EU ambassadors the extent of opposition to Indonesian rule.

Last Saturday rival protesters, pro-independence and pro-Indonesia, clashed in front of a church in Manatutu about 60km east of Dili, where the funeral was taking place of a man shot by Indonesian troops earlier that day.

Soon after the clash at the funeral thousands of pro-independence demonstrators confronted troops



Thousands of East Timorese protest in Dili last week against Indonesian rule

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLY

outside the office of Dili of the Indonesian governor. Abilio Soares, who was meeting the British, Dutch and Austrian envoys inside.

Mr Christopher said the EU delegation was in the former Portuguese colony to assess the situation after the recent changes

We here to do whatever we can to support the United Nations process of a dialogue... I will let the UN know what I have seen."

UN-sponsored talks between Portugal and Indonesia, which invaded the territory in 1976 and annexed it the following year, have made little

progress in the search for a permanent solution to the issue of the territory's sovereignty.

Last month Indonesia's new president, B.J. Habibie, offered East Timor "special status". He later offered to reduce the Indonesian military presence.

City comptroller, Alan Hevesi, will decide — after hearing testimony from Jewish groups, the state department and Swiss banks — whether to lift its moratorium on sanctions against the banks. It held off sanctions while compensation talks were proceeding.

The five-member steering committee represents 800 state and local government financial officials in the US who decide on such issues as where to invest pension funds and where to deposit state accounts.

The moratorium came into effect during the settlement talks that began in April under the auspices of

a US under-secretary of state, Shmuel Eisenstat. Negotiations broke off last week after the Swiss bank and state public officials, their offer of talks scheduled for last week was called off as the sides became increasingly polarised.

A boycott would come as a blow to the Swiss banks as they establish themselves in the US as part of their campaign to global financial power. They are already finding it difficult to crack the US market because of the high cost of doing business in the US.

US boycott threat to Swiss banks

Mark Tran in New York

THE threat of a boycott of Swiss banks by a mixture of American local and state governments was revived on Monday night after the World Jewish Congress gave the green light to such action over the issue of restitution for Holocaust survivors whose families lost assets deposited in Switzerland before and during the second world war.

The World Jewish Congress president, Edgar Bronfman, planned to

tell a steering committee of state and local American financial officials scheduled to meet in New York this week that his organisation will not oppose their threatened boycott.

The body is a key negotiator in compensation talks between Jewish groups and Swiss banks.

The hardening of positions among Jewish groups follows a public offer of a maximum of \$600 million from the three big Swiss banks last week. They were hoping to forestall what could be a protracted and

damaging legal battle. But Jewish groups are demanding payment of \$1.5 billion from Swiss banks for failing to return assets deposited by Jews. They dismissed the offer from Crédit Suisse, Swiss Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland as "outrageous" and "insulting".

The Swiss for their part say that the figures emerging from a range of Jewish groups are seriously inflated.

The US committee of local and state officials, led by the New York



fast
off the mark

up to 7.90% per annum and easy access

Join the race to open an Abbey National Offshore 180 Savings Account

and win big awards winning interest rates.

Interest is paid annually either on 31st December or the last day of the month of your choice. A quarterly option is also available.

The more you invest, the higher the rate of interest. What's more, you may make up to five withdrawals in each calendar year without the need to give notice and without penalty. Each withdrawal may be up to 10% of your account balance. Further withdrawals will require 180 days' notice, although limits can be made available immediately subject to a penalty of 180 days' interest.

OFFSHORE 180 STERLING SAVINGS ACCOUNT			
INVESTMENT	ANNUAL INTEREST RATE	QUARTERLY INTEREST RATE	
£10,000 - £10,000	7.50%	8.50%	
£20,000 - £40,000	7.50%	7.50%	
£50,000 - £99,000	7.50%	7.50%	
£1,000,000 - 7.50%	7.50%		

(All rates are subject to change without prior notice)

Abbey National, one of the world's strongest banking groups

The Abbey National group is rated A1 by Standard & Poor's

The information is based on Abbey National Treasury International Limited which is regulated under the Banking (Prudential) Act 1991 and is a bank for all purposes of the Banking Act 1987. It is a subsidiary of Abbey National plc which is a company registered in England and Wales. Abbey National plc is a company registered in England and Wales. Abbey National plc is a company registered in England and Wales.

To:

Julie O'Hanlon, Marketing Assistant

Abbey National

Treasury International Limited,

PO Box 545, Jersey JE4 8XC,

Channel Islands.

Fax +44 1354 885050

Please send me full details of your Offshore 180 Sterling Savings Account and your other offshore accounts along with current interest rates.

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms/Ms)

Address

Telephone

Fax

OW12

The Week in Britain James Lewis

Blair's U-turn gives car-owners a boost

THE VOTERS of Middle England won another victory last week when the Prime Minister abandoned tough plans to penalise motorists for multiple car ownership and excessive use of their large vehicles. Although firm plans had not been drawn up, the Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, who has overall responsibility for transport, was in no doubt that a forthcoming white paper would curb private car use and promote better public transport.

It had been suggested that motorists would be required to pay congestion charges — between £2 and £10 a day — to finance public transport in their areas, that charges should be levied for road use on routes into city centres, and that the Government would act to regulate 'privatised' bus and rail services. These ideas had attracted wide public support, though not from the motoring lobby.

Now, it seems, nothing much will happen. "High-earning carners need have no fear of the white paper," said the Transport Minister, Gavin Strang. "There is no question of our discouraging car ownership. We want to reduce car dependency and usage."

Environmental groups and public transport supporters describe the Government's decision as a lame retreat. Mr Prescott's white paper had already been delayed by several months because of a long-running and seemingly unsuccessful battle to persuade the Treasury to fund public transport projects. There will now be no time for MPs to debate it before the summer recess.

AN IRA MAN who transported the London Docklands bomb that killed two men and caused \$150 million of damage was jailed for 25 years at Woolwich crown court in south London, but could be free within two years as part of the Good Friday peace agreement in Northern Ireland.

Murder charges against James McArdle, a 39-year-old bricklayer from Co Armagh, were abandoned because of what Mr Justice Kay described as "flagrant contempt" by The Sun newspaper. The Attorney General will now consider whether to prosecute the paper for publishing details that were not known to the jury.

McArdle's sentence was for conspiring to cause explosions but he knew all along that any penalty imposed on him would be meaningless. It had already been decided, as part of the political settlement in Northern Ireland, that those bringing sentences for terrorist offences would serve only a tiny portion of their time if the organisation to which they belonged signed up to the settlement and its attendant ceasefire.

THE LORD Chancellor, Lord Irvine, declared war on his own profession when he insisted that solicitors should be given the same rights as barristers to conduct cases in the higher courts. This means that litigants and defendants will no longer have to hire two lawyers to handle their case.

Lord Irvine's predecessor, Lord

Maclean, tried to enforce similar changes but had to back down in the face of protests from the bar. This resulted in a cumbersome compromise that allowed a committee of four senior judges to decide which non-barristers should and should not be allowed to appear in the higher courts. This committee is now to be abolished.

Besides reducing costs for members of the public, the change will also mean that organisations such as the Crown Prosecution Service, the Serious Fraud Office, local government departments, local councils and companies will have the right to argue their own cases in the higher courts.

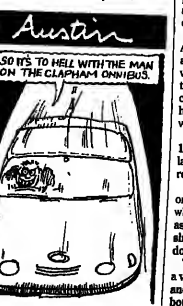
THE BBC gave air time to Earl Spencer to talk about his late sister Diana, Princess of Wales. Since he had 'got much of anything new to say, it was not unreasonable to suppose that the queen to the public of the Spencer estate, Althorp, where the first pilgrims will be able to pay their respects to the princess, who is buried on an island in the middle of an ornamental lake.

Wasn't he just creating a tourist 'Graceland' asked his interviewer, Sally Magnusson. The earl admitted that visitors would be charged £5.50 to visit the Diana museum in an old stables block and that only 10 per cent of the proceeds would go to charity, the rest going to pay off his huge overdraft.

Later some 15,000 people paid £39.50 a head to attend a Diana charity concert at Althorp and stuck it out through pouring rain to listen to performances from, among others, Chris de Burgh, David Hasselhoff and Sir Cliff Richard.

But residents of London's most fashionable borough responded with fury to proposals for a memorial garden commemorating Diana in Kensington Gardens, scene of widespread public grieving following her death. They are to be consulted about the £10 million scheme, but fear it will go ahead regardless.

Meanwhile parliament could sit on a Saturday to ensure that legislation ratifying the landmine ban, championed by Diana, is passed before the first anniversary of her death on August 31. The Government had originally said it had no available parliamentary time.



Rain stops play... Two mud-soaked festival-goers abandon a game of football at Glastonbury. The rain was shying by the end of the three-day music festival but it came too late to save much of the carnage from drowning. Thousands left the Somerset site early after two days of heavy rain. PHOTO: NARS

GPs agree health service reform

David Brindley

FAMILY doctors last week voted to cooperate with the Government's health service reforms, but warned that the timetable is unrealistic and that debts of some £200 million must be wiped out.

The decision by the annual conference of local medical committees, a centrally elected body, was a surprise to many who had feared an embarrassing clash would mark the 50th anniversary of the national health service on July 5.

However, debate at the conference revealed angry pockets of continuing opposition to the reforms — by which GPs will gradually take over the commissioning of health care — despite concessions by Alan Milburn, the health minister.

Dr Martin Harris, from Barnet in

north London, warned: "We are the ones who are going to be blamed when we cannot deliver the services to patients."

The British Medical Association had threatened to ballot GPs on non-cooperation with the reforms, due to take effect next April. But its negotiators were won round by Mr Milburn's concessions, which guarantee and index-link funding for surgery premises, computers and staff costs, and also give GPs the option of a majority on the boards of "primary care groups" (PCGs) which will replace fund-holding doctors and the commissioning role of health authorities.

Dr Jonathan Regger, from Buckinghamshire, warned that doctors were being duped into responsibility for rationing. People who wanted comprehensive health care would go private and the PCGs would be

left providing a rump service for poor.

But Dr Richard Vautry, of Leeds, said GPs who opposed reforms would look "as awkward as a touch with reality" as did those who opposed the NHS in 1948.

The conference voted against "any spending on staff and equipment" for his Downing Street "court", up by over 40 per cent since election day.

LAUGHTERHOUSES were to be set up to prevent "unwanted" children being taken by women from the streets. The reforms were introduced, the BSE Inquiry was told.

METHODISTS voted overwhelmingly at their annual conference in Scarborough in June to enter into formal talks with the Church of England with a view to even tax union.

Doctor set to challenge surgeons' 'closed shop'

Sarah Bosley

BRITISH anaesthetists who qualified as a consultant in the United States are taking unprecedented legal action against the medical authorities in the UK who say they cannot have the same status in Britain without further training.

The case will be seen as a challenge to the last and strongest bastion of the medical establishment. Dr Richard Kaul's battle is a first. Few doctors appeal against the Royal Colleges that govern the specialist. Dr Kaul has demanded an unprecedented full public hearing before a judge. He says it is a matter of principle.

His solicitor, Oliver Mays, of Le Bessier J Tiedle, said his client wanted to challenge "the whole rationale" (the Royal College) coming to their unilateral, arbitrary decision — whether their reasons were fair and what was the basis of their assessment.

The Royal Colleges are prestigious associations that represent medical specialities, set standards and look

into issues and new treatments. They have been unchanged for centuries because the leading light in each field dominates them. But the British heart habits case that ended recently with the disciplining of three top doctors by questions about the colleges' nature. No warning bells were sounded by them.

Dr Kaul spent five years at a medical school in London and a year as a house officer before coming to the US. He spent several years there, in training all the time, and qualified as a consultant anaesthetist in 1990. He began working at the Bristol Royal Infirmary in chronic pain relief. He said he found the hospital "a safe haven" and got no backing when he wanted to apply for the equivalent status of his consultant rank in the US. He was told he must do more than a year's further training.

Dr Kaul says he has found himself in the same position as many hospital doctors from the public sector, who are not recognised as consultants in the UK. He says he has not done all their training in the UK.

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

JAN 1995

In Brief

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE county council has apologised for the first time for the "pain and anguish" caused to adults with learning disabilities by its failure to close down two nursing homes where residents endured a regime of systematic abuse.

ORD NEILL, the barrister appointed by Tony Blair to clean up political corruption, pulled out of representing the former Tory leader of Westminster council, Dame Shirley Porter, in her fight to overturn a £27 million embargo for "disgraceful gerrymandering".

THE Conservative leader, William Hague, had an emergency operation for a blocked sinus. The anaesthetist embarrassed some of his colleagues who had complained that he had been "wringing" for staying in bed with flu for a week.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

THE EDITOR of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, resigned the quality of his columns received, saying that only 5 per cent of published articles reached minimum standards of scientific soundness.

Lawrence inquiry fiasco as suspects deny involvement

David Pallister and Rory Carroll

THE parents of Stephen Lawrence on Monday begged black militants not to turn the public inquiry into their son's murder into a circus after furious protests by members of the Nation of Islam led to scenes of violence and farce.

Doreen and Neville Lawrence had waited five years to see five white youths answer questions about their movements on the night of Stephen's death and their attitude to black people. But within an hour the cross-examination had been halted and pandemonium as police fired CS gas on demonstrators outside the building.

Jamie Accurt, the first of the five suspects to take the stand, was left in no doubt about the hostile reception he was going to get as he was escorted into the building in his sunglasses, dark suit and open-necked, blue-checked shirt. "Murderers," the protesters chanted outside — and, once he had taken the witness stand, a large section of the public gallery, including the Nation of Islam militants, raised their fists and turned their backs.

Gops and jeers had erupted from the public as Accurt, aged 23, denied being a racist or over-carrying knives. Within seconds of his cross-examination starting, the inquiry chairman, Sir William Macpherson, warned him against committing perjury, and the Lawrence family savoured a moment that had eluded them through five years, two trials and a coroner's inquest.

After he had taken the oath, Edmund Lawson QC, the inquiry counsel, told him he enjoyed immunity and asked him if he was prepared to assist the inquiry. "Yes," said Accurt with what would be typical of his monosyllabic responses.

But shortly afterwards chaos erupted as a group from the Nation of Islam invaded the council chamber, following serious scuffles outside. As the phalanx of militants — wearing dark suits, white shirts and red bow ties — marched down the room, Accurt was bundled by police out of a back door.

The leader of the group, wearing a sophisticated wire radio transmitter, belatedly at Sir William: "This is a sham. You are stopping the people from coming into the inquiry."

To the astonished Lawrences, they shouted: "You have got to stand firm, brothers. Slavery is over."

The inquiry was adjourned for three hours, after which the Lawrence's barrister, Michael Mansfield, resumed questioning Accurt and two others of the five-man gang. Pressed on evidence that they

carried knives in public and were racists, the three were taciturn and hostile. Like his brother, Neil Accurt, aged 22, said he was unable to remember details. He repeatedly denied being a racist and said remarks made on a police surveillance video said to be "peppered" with references to "niggers" and "Pakis" were "a joke".

He said he was angry at having been accused of Stephen's murder and had been "persecuted" ever since. Fear of attack had forced him to start carrying a knife for protection.

David Norris, aged 21, said there was "no evidence whatsoever" against him, and he had been very angry at being accused of the killing.

Earlier, it seemed unlikely the inquiry would resume following the disruption. CS gas from four floors down floated up the lifts at Hannibal House in London's Elephant and Castle, injuring four security guards.

Doreen Lawrence rushed to a microphone in an attempt to restore calm. "At no time have we ever disrupted anything," she shouted.

"Please, please keep calm in order for us to continue. The police attitudes towards us and my family have been disgraceful. But for the safety of everybody, please could you keep calm."



Members of the Nation of Islam gathered before the arrival of five suspects in the Lawrence inquiry, and the outbreak of violence which forced the hearing to be suspended. PHOTOGRAPH: DOUG MARKS

Experts row over 'definitive' divorce findings

David Brindley

CHILDREN of divorced or separated parents run twice the risk of suffering problems ranging from poor performance at school to psychiatric disorder, a later life, a definitive assessment of all available research concluded last week.

But many such problems will stem not from parental separation but from the conflict preceding it, according to experts brought to Australia and New Zealand to repeat their parents' mistakes. Others have argued that such effects are greatly overstated and that worse befalls children who stay in acrimonious, intact families.

Mr Rodgers, together with Jan Pryor of the University of Auckland, New Zealand, was commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) to review more than 200

"It is especially important that parents appreciate the possible damage from overt conflict and violence and from the involvement of children in their disputes," said Bryan Rodgers of the Australian National University in Canberra.

The scale of harm to children through divorce and separation has been a hotly contested academic debate. Some studies have claimed that children fall at school, turn to crime, suffer ill-health and grow up to repeat their parents' mistakes. Others have argued that such effects are greatly overstated and that worse befalls children who stay in acrimonious, intact families.

Mr Rodgers, together with Jan Pryor of the University of Auckland, New Zealand, was commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) to review more than 200

Aids research given a boost

Sarah Bosley

MICROSOFT's billionaire Bill Gates, Levi Strauss and the Government are leading the way in donations for the development of an Aids vaccine by 2007. It was announced at the start of the 12th World Aids conference in Geneva last week.

Although Levi Strauss has not revealed the value of its contribution, Mr Gates has stumped up \$1.5 million, and the Government £200,000 from Clare Short's Department for International Development.

The gifts are being hailed as the first significant commitments from an individual, a government and a corporation towards an organised international effort to develop a vaccine which is the best hope for the 16,000 people infected with HIV every day. Ninety per cent of these live in the developing world, where drugs that have proved so effective in normalising life with Aids in the West are prohibitively expensive.

The conference saw the launch of the International Aids Vaccine Scientific Blueprint — a strategy to get money into the right labs for research on a vaccine and trials started in blackspots.

In a statement the International Aids Vaccine Initiative, the charity behind the blueprint, said: "Scientists believe that a vaccine is possible. However, so far, vaccines have not been a priority."

The pharmaceutical industry is reluctant to invest heavily in a project that may not bring vast rewards, as there is no money in the developing world to yield the returns it says it needs for the high costs of research.

"The world is not on track to meet the goal of a safe and effective Aids vaccine in the next decade," said Margaret Johnston, the charity's vice-president for scientific affairs. "This programme will not only put us back on track; it will put us on a fast track."

The blueprint recommends the creation of between three and six "international product development teams" to speed the testing of promising vaccines in areas where there is Aids epidemics, and to promote links between scientists in the developed and developing world.

as well as ensuring it is those in the developing world who benefit once vaccines are ready.

separation indicates a process, rather than a single event that merits careful examination."

The experts also cast doubt on the widely held view that it is the absence of a father figure that contributes most to problems among children of separated and divorced parents, pointing out that children whose fathers die do not exhibit as many difficulties but children in stepfamilies do.

Jaet Lewis, JRF director of research, said she hoped the expert assessment would help calm academic rivalry over the issue. More research was needed, though, on "what children themselves felt."

Steve Sherlock, director of the National Council for One Parent Families, said the experts' findings "explode the myth that children inevitably fare worse because they live in a one-parent family."

Polly Toynbee, page 24

John Co. 116

Cook's ethical arms policy in disarray

Richard Norton-Taylor
and Ian Black

THE Government has approved more than 2,000 licences for arms exports to some of the world's most volatile trouble-spots in apparent breach of its ethical foreign policy guidelines, according to a report published last week.

They include categories covering the supply of small arms and machine-guns to security forces in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Indonesia, despite a pledge that licences would not be granted if there was "a clearly identifiable risk that the export might be used for internal repression".

Sixty-four licences were granted to Indonesia for categories of equipment including bombs, tanks and

combat aircraft, some at the height of the political and economic turmoil earlier this year.

A flood of licences has been cleared for India and Pakistan, embroiled in a dispute over Kashmir and nuclear tests, despite recent ministerial statements that arms sales should not be approved if they increased regional tension.

Export licences for "small arms, machine-guns and accessories" were granted to Bahrain, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe — all countries on the face of it covered by the guidelines.

Thirty-six export licences were granted to China for categories of equipment including large-calibre

weapons, rockets and missiles covered by a European Union embargo. Licences were also granted for arms-related exports to Algeria.

The new figures are contained in a report by Saferworld, an independent research group, based on numerous ministerial answers to questions from MPs.

Menzies Campbell, the Liberal Democrat defence spokesman, pointed to a recent statement by the Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, about the dangers of an arms race on the Indian subcontinent. "Yet in the light of the fact that 535 licences have been granted to India from May 1, 1997, to May 10, 1998, for such items as bombs, missiles, combat aircraft and not control agents, we are clearly fuelling an arms race ourselves," Mr Campbell said. He

called for the setting up of a Commons committee to scrutinise arms exports and individual licence applications.

Labour MP Ann Chwyd said: "It is difficult to know what arms we are selling because it is shrouded in secrecy."

Saferworld concedes that it is impossible to tell exactly what each export licence covers, because the information given is in broad categories.

However, information based on Department of Trade and Industry statistics show that licences were approved for the supply of "toxicological agents, not control agents and related equipment, including tear gas" to Indonesia, India and Turkey.

Mr Cook said recently the Government had "made it quite

clear we will not sell equipment, will be used in internal oppression". Guidelines announced by the Foreign Office soon after the election to power state that "licences will not be issued if there are concerns that the goods may be used for internal oppression, international aggression, or to risk regional stability, or for other considerations".

Though these considerations include the potential effect of Britain's commercial interests, its "essential strategic interests", the rules stress the importance of human rights and laws "not to introduce into [a] region new capabilities which would likely lead to increased tension".

The Foreign Office said the Government's first annual report on strategic exports — expected in month — would give details of major export licences.

Chancellor to take axe to Beckett's jobs budget

Sourmas Mine

GORDON Brown is planning to slash the budget of the President of the Board of Trade and one-time ally Margaret Beckett, who has recently clashed with the Chancellor over the minimum wage and the partial privatisation of the Post Office, Government sources claim.

Regional aid to businesses for job creation in deprived areas is to be "axed dramatically" as part of Mr Brown's forthcoming three-year spending review, insiders say, although the Chancellor has decided to funnel more cash into the department's science and research budget.

One minister last week predicted a serious backlash among Labour MPs — many of whom represent areas of high unemployment where jobs depend on regional government grants — if the Treasury pressed ahead with the planned cuts to Ma Beckett's £3 billion annual budget.

Health, education and transport are the priorities in the Whitehall-wide Comprehensive Spending Review, which will set the financial framework for the remainder of this parliament. Almost all other departmental budgets are being squeezed to release cash.

But some of Ma Beckett's supporters believe the Department of Trade and Industry has suffered disproportionately because of disputes between the president and an unforgiving Chancellor.

Treasury sources dismiss talk of a Beckett-Brown rift and say the Chancellor has gone out of his way to smooth feathers since the Prime Minister came down in favour of Mr Brown to settle the minimum wage row. But there is no doubt that the former alliance between the two ministers has disintegrated.

Worries about the impact of the three-year spending settlement, due to be unveiled this month, go deeper. Some ministers argue it will give the Treasury unprecedented power over Government policy, because any extra income will have to come from contingency reserves under the Chancellor's control.

"It is going to be Gordon's strait-jacket for the whole Government," one said.

Big investors may be forced to disclose how they vote on executive pay and bonuses in an attempt by the Government to limit the embarrassment caused by big boardroom pay rises in the privatised utility companies.

The Chancellor is thought to be ready to hold institutional shareholders responsible for keeping boardroom greed in check following the disclosure of directors of Yorkshire Water collected bonuses of 30 per cent of their basic pay.



Schools to be given radical overhaul

John Garvel

MINISTERS last week prepared the way for radical proposals in Labour's next election manifesto to overhaul the organisation of England's schools and give businesses a greater influence over how pupils are taught.

The Education and Employment Secretary, David Blunkett, announced the first 25 education action zones and said they would be "models for the school system of the next century".

Although the Government is not yet sure which of the zone experiments will prove the most successful, ministers are confident they will provide Tony Blair with models for a Third Way in education, departing from the traditional structure of local authority and independent schools.

This is the beginning of an entirely new way of delivering the education service. It is about partnership based on success rather than outdated dogma on either side," Mr Blunkett said.

The 25 zones were the winners of a contest among 60 local areas for extra funding worth £1 million per zone per year and opportunities to vary the normal school curriculum and pay and conditions of teachers. To qualify, areas had to attract business sponsorship.

Mr Blunkett said companies

backing the successful zones included Blackburn Rovers, Cadbury Schweppes, Nissan, Rolls Royce, Kellogg, British Aerospace, Tate & Lyle, American Express and Britvic Ferries.

In most cases the firms are expected to play a secondary role in zone partnerships led by the local authority, but the zone in the London borough of Lambeth is being led by Shell International. Education Department sources said the company's controversial activities in Nigeria were not thought to have any bearing on its role in Lambeth, where it was a leading employer.

The zones are clusters of about 20 schools in areas of social disadvantage. Twelve will start in September and another 13 next January. Mr Blunkett said there would be a fresh round of bidding for further zones early next year.

Parents who were dissatisfied with the standard of schools would be able to put in a bid to run a zone with advice from officials at the Department for Education and Employment. There could also be bids from groups of local headteachers.

Stephen Byers, the schools minister, said the zones would be "a new way of thinking about the education status quo and a real threat to the vested interests which have for so long held back our school system".

David Willetts, the shadow education secretary, said the zones would be "left in the hands of the very local education authorities that the Department for Education believes have failed".

David Hart, of the National Association of Head Teachers, said the zones offered the chance for "a new way of thinking about education. If they took off nationally, they would become the Trojan horse which could well destroy local education authorities as we know them".

Mr Hart said the Education Department plan to set up an elite corps of specially trained teachers to help the 15,000 permanently excluded from school for truancy or misbehaviour would draw them back into mainstream education.

The first 25 zones

David Hart, of the National Association of Head Teachers, said the zones offered the chance for "a new way of thinking about education. If they took off nationally, they would become the Trojan horse which could well destroy local education authorities as we know them".

Mr Hart said the Education Department plan to set up an elite corps of specially trained teachers to help the 15,000 permanently excluded from school for truancy or misbehaviour would draw them back into mainstream education.

GLADSTONE'S
JAN 5 1998

Sun sets on Blair over euro

Michael White

THE Sun's post-election honeymoon with Tony Blair came to an abrupt end last week, with an unrelenting attack on the Prime Minister's pro-European stance.

Rupert Murdoch's tabloid denounced the prospect of Britain joining the euro with reserved ferocity in a front page editorial under the headline: Is this the most dangerous man in Britain?

An inside page, with a picture of Mr Blair wearing a mask — similar to the Conservatives' "demon eyes" poster of the general election campaign — said the Prime Minister was determined to scrap the pound.

Although the Sun has always opposed the euro, there had been speculation that Mr Murdoch would temper the editorial line as Britain moved closer to joining the single currency. That prospect appears to have been dashed. Significantly, the Sun's stance came during a visit to London by Mr Murdoch, and just weeks after he appointed David Iain as his new editor.

The Chancellor, Gordon Brown, attempted to rebuild bridges when he delivers a keynote speech this month at a conference of Mr Murdoch's top editors and executives in the United States.

Mr Blair brushed aside the assault: "We have a very firm policy. That policy is in the national interest because it refuses to rule out a single currency in principle, and says

the test is what is good for British jobs, British industry, British investment," he told MPs.

But it was noticeable that Mr Blair, whose courtship of the Sun has been a crucial element of his political strategy, avoided picking a fight with it, and refrained from sounding as enthusiastic about the euro as he did last month at the European Union's Cardiff summit.

He also endorsed the Sun's claim to be reopening what it sees as a public-spirited debate on the pros and cons of Britain joining the 11 EU states committed to the euro.

Downing Street insiders dismissed the Sun's attack as a simple case of a newspaper trying to generate publicity and shift extra copies.

The Conservatives gleefully fed the editorial statement as proof they are back in tune with public opinion and the tabloid press.

William Hague is trying to steer a course between his European and deeply phobic wings by ruling it out for this and the next parliament.

When Mr Blair stood for Parliament in 1983 he did so committed to phased withdrawal from what was then the European Economic Community. By 1987 Neil Kinnock was the hawk of his Euro-rhetoric. He recoiled to "working constructively with our EEC partners". John Smith was also an enthusiast.

All that suited Mr Blair's aims. During the 1994 leadership contest, he conceded there were "potential benefits" to the euro, despite technical problems for



The Sun's front page attacking Tony Blair last week

Britain's very different economy. That remains his position.

By January 1995 he was telling Brussels that Labour would play a full role in developing monetary union. But before the 1997 election he played the Eurosceptic card.

Bobbing over weaving is the hallmark of his Euro-rhetoric. His instincts are pragmatic, not ideological. He believes a single currency poses no threat to national independence. If it works, he wants to be part of it. What alarmed the Sun were his remarks at Cardiff.

Just say no, page 10

Rebel dampens PM's day

PARLIAMENTARY SKETCH
Simon Hoggart

OBVIOUSLY the Prime Minister expected to be asked about the Sun's assault at Question Time, so he arranged for George Turner (Lab Norfolk NW) to ask a supportive question.

Mr Turner, the original natter-jack today, inquired apologetically whether he had been "shocked, amused or flattered". Then he added, "more seriously . . .", as if it had all been a lighthearted joke and the Tories collapsed with derisive laughter.

Mr Blair, equally well prepped, wished the Sun had put a more flattering description in the headline, such as "He has the potential to be a truly great Prime Minister". Then he asked sternly that newspapers had the right to print what they liked, but he intended to govern in the national interest.

This was all roughly as I prompted as the embarrassing harter you hear at a Royal Variety Performance. Mr Blair and Rupert Murdoch are great friends. If they are now prearranging to have him falling out, then there is some deeper, perhaps darker, reason which will remain hidden from the rest of us who exist mainly to be manipulated by them.

But so angry was he, so irritated and so savage in his contempt for the Labour lickspittles, who never ask an awkward question, that dozens of Tories stood up for him, cheering and waving their order papers — a sight as astounding as seeing hunched, chestnut-haired English men cheering an opponent's goal.

Mr Blair began to blather. It was all to do with maintenance grants and fairness to other British universities. None of this sounded convincing. But then neither did Mr Lilley.

Up rose Denis Canavan, an old unconstructed Labour jester. Mr Canavan proceeded to repeat everything Mr Lilley had just said, as if he had been sleeping off his lunch for the previous 10 minutes.

But so angry was he, so irritated and so savage in his contempt for the Labour lickspittles, who never ask an awkward question, that dozens of Tories stood up for him, cheering and waving their order papers — a sight as astounding as seeing hunched, chestnut-haired English men cheering an opponent's goal.

Important Tax Notice TO EVERY BRITISH EXPATRIATE

Many expatriates are under the misconception that UK taxes only concern UK residents.

As a result, they often pay the price for such costly mistakes as:

- ♦ Failing to claim the tax refund due for the year of departure.
- ♦ Failing to follow the complicated residence rules which determine UK tax status.
- ♦ Wasting the potential benefit of independent taxation of husband and wife.
- ♦ Misunderstanding the new Self-Assessment system.
- ♦ Failing to plan for a return to the UK.

Don't fall into the tax trap.



Head Office: Crescent House, Crescent Road, Worthing, Sussex BN11 1RN, England. Tel: 01903 251545 Fax: 01903 200664 • Offices in Exeter

Established in 1898, we provide a comprehensive tax advisory and compliance service which has helped more than 200,000 British Expatriates to reduce their tax liabilities.

Our booklet, "The British Expatriate" provides a guide to the most important ways you can make the most of your British expatriate status. For your free copy, simply complete and return the coupon below.



To: Wilfred T. Fry Ltd, Crescent House, Crescent Road, Worthing, Sussex BN11 1RN, England.

Please send me more details of your personal tax advisory service, together with my free copy of 'The British Expatriate'.

Name

Address

Date of intended return to UK

GW7/98

Lords revolt on tuition fees

Ewen MacAskill

TONY Blair dug in over student tuition fees last week in spite of suffering defeat in the Lords and a rare attack from one of his own backbenchers.

The criticism reflected tension among Labour MPs over the discrepancy between the treatment of English, Welsh and Northern Ireland students, who have to pay £4,000 in tuition fees for the Scottish four-year courses, and those from Scotland and other parts of the European Union, who pay only £1,000.

Dennis Canavan, the leading MP for Fife, said: "Why should students from England, Wales and Northern Ireland doing a four-year course at Scottish universities have to

pay £1,000 more than other country in the ECU?"

Last week the Lords defeated the Government by a majority of 123 to reinstate an amendment exempting all UK students from paying tuition fees in the fourth year. It was the first time since the election that peers insisted on trying to rein in a Labour amendment rejected by the Commons.

Mr Blair said the Lords proposal would be overturned by the Commons because it would cost £27 million a year. Denying the policy was unjust, he said: "You should not forget that a third of the poorer students under our proposals are exempted from tuition fees altogether and the next one-third get them reduced as a result of their parental income."

Although the Government is not yet sure which of the zone experiments will prove the most successful, ministers are confident they will provide Tony Blair with models for a Third Way in education, departing from the traditional structure of local authority and independent schools.

This is the beginning of an entirely new way of delivering the education service. It is about partnership based on success rather than outdated dogma on either side," Mr Blunkett said.

The 25 zones were the winners of a contest among 60 local areas for extra funding worth £1 million per zone per year and opportunities to vary the normal school curriculum and pay and conditions of teachers. To qualify, areas had to attract business sponsorship.

Mr Blunkett said companies

JAN 10 1998

The door in China's wall

NEVER before has a summit been made to succeed so swiftly. At 10am last Saturday Bill Clinton was reviewing the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Tiananmen Square. At midday his summit with Jiang Zemin was already over, and the two presidents began a joint press conference. By the afternoon the White House was holding "an extraordinary day in the evolution of US-China relations". By the evening Bill and Zemin were hugging it up at the state dinner with a baton and the PLA band.

Both sides have a vested interest in being seen to succeed. By making two crucial last minute concessions, Mr Jiang has helped Mr Clinton to confound his critics — those in China are less vocal but may still not easily be lulled. Beijing only agreed in the final days of the mutual "deterioration" of nuclear weapons. And the Chinese decided to broadcast live the joint press conference — in which Mr Clinton condemned the Beijing massacre — was a surprise till the very end.

The Americans are claiming a historic breakthrough with "substantial results which will make life more secure". The Chinese talk more cautiously of "a new stage of development" and mention unresolved questions about Washington's Taiwan policy. But both sides appear to share the same long-term strategic view: Mr Clinton talks of two great nations setting an example to the world; Mr Jiang says that no force on earth can force back their new relationship. Their joint vision of a "partnership" seems to be held quite genuinely: there are presidents who want to change the world.

It is obviously better for everyone if the United States and China get on well; the alternative not so long ago was a two-decade-long disaster for Asia that threatened world peace. But it would be sensible to stand back and make a cool assessment of what has been achieved. At what price, China's neighbours need to form a clear picture before welcoming the new partnership — or becoming alarmed by it. And the whole world may reflect on the implications of this strategic entente, if it should become really, really the most powerful country and the most populous one.

It will take time to see the results. The White House was quick to issue a bumper factsheet this morning, saying everything from significant commitments to non-proliferation to a worthy but unimportant agreement to conduct talks on bilateral humanitarian aid. Trade relations came a long way down the list, yet this still recently was billed as one of the top concerns: the World Trade Organisation negotiations this month could cause a bump. China's emphasis on Taiwan suggests that this too is tricky uncharted business. There is also a lurking danger in the negative feelings overlaid by this new euphoria — US impatience with the Chinese, and Chinese resentment at being patronised — which could quickly resurface if the climate changed.

Outside watchers should also consider critically the fundamental premise of constructive engagement with China that the White House says has now been vindicated. There is a case in favour of China becoming more open and some modest discussion on political reform seems to be encouraged by Mr Jiang. But on human rights, the problem is not a lack of high-level dialogue but the persistence of low-level persecution — which Mr Jiang cannot defend. Sunnits do have their own rhetorical tools to which both the US and Chinese political cultures fully indulge. But when they visit China in October he would be well advised to pay more concern to deeds than words.

Saddam remains in the dock

SANCTIONS are a blunt instrument, as ordinary Iraqis have found to their cost during the eight long years since the last invasion of Kuwait. But the news that Saddam Hussein developed the ability to mount deadly nerve gas on missiles — and may still have it — is a reminder of an even less discriminating weapon in a dangerous part of the world. It is a dangerous story because only a few days earlier, the head of the United Nations Special Commission (Unscoc), Richard Butler, was sounding unusually upbeat. He reported Iraq's agreement to a "road map" to end the sanctions

that have crippled a once-booming economy and malnourished a generation of blameless children. But last week a gloomy Mr Butler confirmed that tests proved Iraq had, despite repeated denials, loaded warheads with the lethal nerve agent VX.

The revelations are certain to further delay the day when Unscoc can verify that Iraq has dismantled its weapons of mass destruction, a prerequisite for lifting the oil sanctions imposed after it invaded Kuwait. They are bad news because since the standoff between Baghdad and the UN last February, Iraq's behaviour had improved. Nobody expected Saddam Hussein to change his spots, but there were hopes that deception about his arsenal would give way to co-operation. There was even "light at the end of the tunnel", with explicit UN acknowledgement of progress on the nuclear dossier, a concession coaxed out of a reluctant US. Parallel movement on the ballistic missile, chemical and biological files has yet to be seen.

Friends of Iraq such as Russia and France believe these revelations were deliberately leaked to rein in an over-optimistic Unscoc chief. But they do not dispute them. The US and Britain certainly want to shift the burden back on to Iraq to tell the truth, rather than Unscoc to prove its case. But it is President Saddam who has the inspectors who are in the dock, not Mr Butler. Unscoc's job is to verify that those deadly weapons — worth billions of dollars in lost oil revenues to the man who developed and used them — have been completely scrapped. And when that happens, the sanctions should go. Iraq and the world can only hope that President Saddam goes with them.

Rituals and marches

"WERE all losers," is not a sentence too many public figures would utter. Yet these were the words chosen on Monday by Aitahir O'Brien, the Northern Ireland Minister, who has been charged with a very hard task. As the chairman of the Northern Ireland Peace Commission, he had to rule on which of the traditional Orange marches could go ahead and which should be re-run. The nationalists would complain about the places that are so offensive and unwanted. On Monday he delivered his verdict on the most incendiary march, declaring that the Orangemen should be barred from parading through the nationalist Garvaghy Road in Portadown on Sunday. This march to Drumcree has been the trigger of tension and violence for the past two years. He knew that no one would be entirely happy with his decision: if Ulster were not riven by conflict, then the abnormality of a non-elected commission allowing some marches but not others would not arise. But Ulster is a divided land, making such decisions inevitable.

The Ulster Unionist leader, David Trimble, should have accepted the ruling, while arguing that the entire point of a peace process is to build a country where a loss of freedom like a marching band is no longer necessary. Instead, Mr Trimble was in his usual posture: looking over his shoulder at the rejectionists behind him, warning gloomily of the "potentially fatal impact on our hopes for peace".

Nationalist leaders showed flexibility, advising those residents on streets open to Orange marchers not to fight back. Now it's up to the Orange Order to make the equivalent gesture, by accepting the ruling. But the nationalists who are down on their hands and knees, begging the streets they want to walk. After all, that's what the Good Friday agreement is all about — and the people have voted for that twice over.

Cambodia keeps killing fields alive

Martin Woolcott

WHO would think that you could fix an election with a few hundred tons of white powder? That is what has been happening in Cambodia, where the ruling Cambodian People's Party has conducted a drive to register citizens committed to voting for the country's near-dictator, Hun Sen, this month by handing over "gifts" of monomethyl glutamate.

In exchange for the packet of powder, the voter thumps the ballot which he is told to keep. This says the CPP is a "receipt" for the MSG. According to the opposition parties, it is a document that the CPP-dominated local authorities will use to drive thousands of voters to the polls.

If the white powder game was the only trickery going on, the black comedy of Cambodia's election would not also be a tragedy. But the MSG is the gentle end of a ruthless campaign that has included the killing of officials, soldiers and politicians associated with Hun Sen's former partner in government, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. The subversion of supposedly neutral electoral commissions, and the systematic denial of television and radio time to the opposition. The Cambodian people are being told that if they do not vote for Hun Sen, they will be treated as traitors and their property will be confiscated. The opposition is being told that if they do not vote for Hun Sen, they will be treated as traitors and their property will be confiscated.

A report for the United Nations Association in Britain by the former Financial Times correspondent Stewart Dalrymple in the latest issue of the journal, says that at least one of the conditions for a proper election exist. Yet such is the commitment by many countries to the fiction that democracy has been established in Cambodia that Hun Sen is regarded almost as an asset.

Perhaps there will be no more political killings before the elections, but there have been more than 100 in the last year — generally, policemen, civil servants, and party organisers shot down as they went home, as they set out to work, as they drove along the street. Probably the other parties will now get regular time on the television — after which they will have received not a single minute and in which news events such as the return of Prince Ranariddh, the leader of the royalist party, have not been covered.

Perhaps the votes will be accurately counted. But, if there is a chance that the election will be fair, in this narrow sense, it will not be free, because of all that has gone before. It is almost exactly a year since the show trial of Pol Pot by his former comrades in the tiny pocket of territory that the Khmer Rouge still occupied at that time. His death this year and the defection of most of the few remaining Khmer Rouge seemed to many to mark the end of that organisation. But the truth is that the Khmer Rouge is alive and well. Indeed it constitutes by far the most important part of the government's administration, and armed forces of the country.

Cambodia has become more of a Khmer Rouge state in the past five years. To the Khmer Rouge, includ-

ing Hun Sen, that the Vietnamese picked to run Cambodia after he invaded in 1979 have been added a steady run of defectors. It is not the Khmer Rouge that has ended, it is the split in the Khmer Rouge that has ended. They are now all paled in Hun Sen's camp. It would be wrong to suggest that the former Khmer Rouge who survive a Cambodia should be regarded as unchangeably evil people. Some of them were genuinely rebels against the monstrous crimes of which the first Khmer Rouge regime was guilty.

They then had 10 years under the influence of a shared Vietnamese communist, during which Cambodia and Vietnam faced the united hostility of the West and China. They could be forgiven for questioning the democratic ideals of those who had been their enemies. As a result the CEN, which requires the ruling majority and the opposition to be equally represented in its make, had to include it.

The interior minister then said that "the general trend suggested" that Biddenda would be elected at the first round of the election. A. Biddenda, had won. The RPT is the party Biddenda joined two years after coming to power in a bloodless coup in 1987. But they overlooked the political clout of Chhivrit Olympe, the son of Olympe's first president, Sylvanus Olympe, who was killed in a 1983 coup by Biddenda.

Despite the strength of the pro-democracy movement, the regime's hold on power was never in jeopardy, partly because of the violence of the latter made an effort to outlast him by doing his own deal with the Khmer Rouge in the forests.

Since then a number of countries have laid taken sanctions against Hun Sen, but the threat of international action has been to patch things up so that a halfway respectable election can be held. It is one that he can win, or at least he is stucked the odds that he is likely to gain a victory by co-opting and turning over voters.

Why this acceptance of a democratic hold on power? The answer is that the countries with influence either do not want democracy in France, or they do not want it in Cambodia. Cambodia is against a real democracy in Cambodia because of its fear of democracy at home. Vietnam is against it because it is a communist country. The United States defers to China and Japan and men who do not want to take action to suggest that the Khmer Rouge should be allowed to remain. The United States, which had been a failure. The United States, which had been a failure. The United States, which had been a failure.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.

Togo leader re-elected in disputed poll

Thomas Sotinel in Abidjan

ON JUNE 24 the Togolese interior minister, General Seyi Mawema, announced that General Gnassingbé Eyadéma had been re-elected president of Togo for a further five-year term. Eyadéma had won 82 per cent of the vote. Mawema said, just enough to avoid a runoff against his main opponent, Ghislain Olympio, representing the Union of Forces for Change.

On June 23, 48 hours after polling ended, Mawema announced that his side were taking over the ballot count. The decision followed the resignation of the president of the National Electoral Commission (CEN), Awa Nana, and of its members representing the ruling party, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT).

The RPT complained of being "pressured" by the opposition. As a result the CEN, which requires the ruling majority and the opposition to be equally represented in its make, had to include it.

The interior minister then said that "the general trend suggested" that Biddenda would be elected at the first round of the election. A. Biddenda, had won. The RPT is the party Biddenda joined two years after coming to power in a bloodless coup in 1987.

But they overlooked the political clout of Chhivrit Olympe, the son of Olympe's first president, Sylvanus Olympe, who was killed in a 1983 coup by Biddenda. Despite the strength of the pro-democracy movement, the regime's hold on power was never in jeopardy, partly because of the violence of the latter made an effort to outlast him by doing his own deal with the Khmer Rouge in the forests.

Since then a number of countries have laid taken sanctions against Hun Sen, but the threat of international action has been to patch things up so that a halfway respectable election can be held. It is one that he can win, or at least he is stucked the odds that he is likely to gain a victory by co-opting and turning over voters.

Why this acceptance of a democratic hold on power? The answer is that the countries with influence either do not want democracy in France, or they do not want it in Cambodia. Cambodia is against a real democracy in Cambodia because of its fear of democracy at home. Vietnam is against it because it is a communist country. The United States defers to China and Japan and men who do not want to take action to suggest that the Khmer Rouge should be allowed to remain. The United States, which had been a failure. The United States, which had been a failure. The United States, which had been a failure.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase. At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase. At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.



Thousands of people demonstrate in Lomé as problems plague Togo's presidential election

counting in Lomé, initially gave Eyadéma a huge lead over Sylvanus Olympio in the capital — about 80 per cent to 20 per cent. Now that Eyadéma's victory has been announced — although it has not been ratified by the CEN — the regime could run into trouble with the European Commission. Brussels contributed \$2 million towards the presidential poll and made a free and fair vote a precondition of its continuing to provide aid to Togo. So far, however, the Commission has merely taken note of "problems" relating to the poll.

Neither Latvian nor Russian, she feels she has no ties with any country. She cannot vote anywhere, and if she wants to travel the only document she can get is a special passport that indicates she is stateless. Most ethnic Russians, on the other hand, were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army. Once Latvia became independent, its "colonists" were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army. Once Latvia became independent, its "colonists" were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army. Once Latvia became independent, its "colonists" were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army.

Latvian tells how a Latvian police inspector turned up one day in a bar was provided by French reaction to the incidents in Lomé. Almost without exception observers uttered dark generalisations about the situation in Lomé. The Germans must feel reassured: no one in France felt tempted to lump hooligans, Nazis and Germans together.

That is why it would be disastrous to apoll this welcome manifestation of European maturity by allowing the hooligans' violence to generate a false morality. The proper answer to the troublemakers is not to close down borders but, on the contrary, to reinforce European co-operation.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase. At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.

Latvia acts to defuse standoff with Russia

Antonia Jacob in Stockholm and Natalia Nougayrède in Riga

ON JUNE 22, after months of procrastination, the Latvian parliament bowed to pressure from Moscow and the European Union and adopted legislation making it easier for the country's large Russian-speaking minority to become naturalised.

Of the three Baltic states that regained their independence in 1991, after half a century under Soviet rule, Latvia has the highest proportion of ethnic Russians: about 700,000, or almost one-third of the population. A "citizenship law" introduced after independence gave Latvian nationality only to those who were already Latvian citizens when Soviet forces invaded the country in 1940 and to their descendants.

The remaining ethnic Russians became effectively stateless. They were subjected to a system of quotas and had to take an exam in Latvian history and language in order to qualify for citizenship. Only about 6 per cent of those theoretically eligible achieved this. The treatment of Russian-speakers was described as "discriminatory" by Moscow and criticised by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The new legislation will scrap the system of quotas, and citizenship will be automatically granted to all stateless children born in Latvia since 1991. The language exam will be simplified for the over-65s. Moscow's response has been reserved. The Russian foreign minister, Yevgeny Primakov, said after the vote in Latvia's parliament that "many issues still need to be resolved".

Larissa, a member of the Russian-speaking community in the Latvian capital, Riga. She explains what it means to be a non-citizen. Neither Latvian nor Russian, she feels she has no ties with any country. She cannot vote anywhere, and if she wants to travel the only document she can get is a special passport that indicates she is stateless. Most ethnic Russians, on the other hand, were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army. Once Latvia became independent, its "colonists" were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army. Once Latvia became independent, its "colonists" were sent to Latvia by the Soviet civil service and army.

Latvian tells how a Latvian police inspector turned up one day in a bar was provided by French reaction to the incidents in Lomé. Almost without exception observers uttered dark generalisations about the situation in Lomé. The Germans must feel reassured: no one in France felt tempted to lump hooligans, Nazis and Germans together. That is why it would be disastrous to apoll this welcome manifestation of European maturity by allowing the hooligans' violence to generate a false morality. The proper answer to the troublemakers is not to close down borders but, on the contrary, to reinforce European co-operation.

At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase. At a time when the German government has been deeply concerned about the damage the hooligans could do to the country's image, it has been a surprise abroad, and especially in France, of the "band German" that they have spent decades trying to erase.

age of 47 to go back to the class-ridden Lithuanian non-citizens, she feels that her life has become a series of petty humiliations, and that things were better before 1991. She believes the Latvians find it hard to come to terms with the idea of a country with several communities, cultures and collective memories. But she has no intention of going back to Russia, where the standard of living is lower and salaries are not paid.

Officials at the Russian embassy in Riga talk of "cultural genocide", "apartheid" and "repression" — language that is out of all proportion with the Russians' actual predicament in Latvia — conveniently forgetting that in the most dynamic and powerful entrepreneurs in the country are ethnic Russians.

In April Moscow began imposing economic measures on Riga and said that it would reduce its oil exports through Latvia (which account for 14 per cent of its total oil exports). Yuri Lazhkov, the mayor of Moscow, launched a campaign to boycott Latvian products. The official Russian justification for this was the "crushing by the police" of a demonstration of Russian-speaking people in Riga in April.

That incident, which was hyped by the Russian media, triggered the crisis between Latvia and Russia, whose relations have never been easy.

Other incidents, as yet unexplained, followed: a bomb damaged a Russian synagogue in April, an assassination attempt on a Russian person, and a Russian embassy four days later. Investigations are being carried out by an FBI team sent in by Washington — to the great relief of the Latvians, who see the move as a sign of American willingness to help. Once cited as an example of a successful economic transition, Latvia now gets a lot of flak from the West.

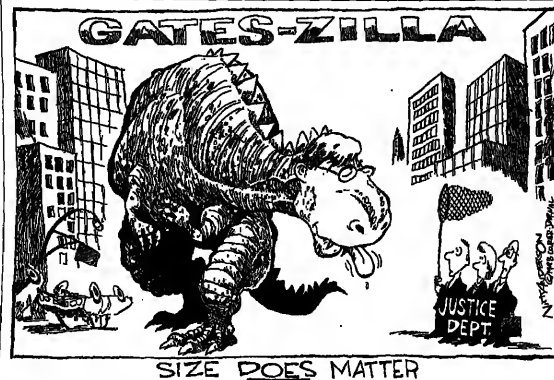
There is genuine concern in Latvia about its administrative legislation, which still contains hangovers from the Soviet era, such as *propiska* (police permission to live in a given area) and the mention of one's ethnic group in one's passport. The Latvian political scene, which was in turmoil in April following the standoff with Russia, has become fragmented. The nationalists are powerful, and the possibility of a general election in October could slow progress on the citizenship issue.

In neighbouring Estonia the integration of the ethnic Russian minority (30 per cent of the population) has also run into trouble — but without inciting Moscow's wrath. This has provoked, say, analysts to observe that something else may be behind the Russian-Latvian crisis. When the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, was suggested in a trial of strength with the Communist Duma in April, the Latvian issue provided a convenient opportunity for consensus.

At the same time Russian oil companies, the industry is having to accept a sudden increase in the taxes levied by the Latvian terminal of Ventspils on the Baltic, apparently pressed for economic sanctions against Latvia.

(June 24)

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin, possibly a signature or note.



Net Result for Microsoft in Court Battle

Elizabeth Corcoran

MICROSOFT Corp. won an important victory in its antitrust battle with the Justice Department last week when a federal appeals court ruled that the company didn't violate a previous agreement with the government when it combined its Windows 95 software with an Internet browser.

The opinion struck down an order from U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson that would have required Microsoft to let computer makers sell its Windows 95 operating system separately from its Internet software, known as Explorer.

The ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington technically applied only to the Justice Department's limited case, filed last year, that Microsoft violated a 1995 consent decree when it bundled Windows 95 with the Internet software.

But legal experts said the ruling would force Justice to rework the

strategy in its broader antitrust case against Microsoft's next version, Windows 98, which bundles the operating system even more tightly with the browser.

Windows 98 went on sale at the end of last month. Justice's broader antitrust case is due to be heard in court in September before Judge Jackson, the same judge who overruled in the more limited Windows 95 case.

A key contention in the department's Windows 98 case is that by requiring computer users to include the Internet product with its Windows 98 operating system, Microsoft is illegally trying to expand a monopoly in Windows into another field.

The ruling was "a stem dunk for Microsoft and big trouble for Justice," said Robert Litan, a scholar with the Brookings Institution and formerly with the Justice Department's antitrust division. "The most contentious, highest-stakes part of the [government's] case will certainly be affected by this ruling,"

Litan said. "I don't think it's a final obstacle," said William Kovacic, a professor at George Mason University School of Law. "But it took a case that the Justice Department had less than a 50-50 chance of winning on the day it was filed and made it more like 1 in 4, or 1 in 5," he said.

Microsoft executives were upbeat. The decision "rests [our] central principle that Microsoft should be able to integrate its products and include new features on behalf of consumers," said Robert Herbold, the company's chief operating officer.

Justice Department officials said in a statement that they were "disappointed" with the ruling but determined to push ahead with the broader antitrust case against the software giant. "We remain confident that the evidence and our legal arguments... will demonstrate that Microsoft's conduct has violated federal antitrust laws," the statement said.

Quick on the Draw China Fights a War Against Hookworm

COMMENT
Ellen Goodman

YOU HAVE to hand it to the tobacco moguls. These guys really know their business. Which is, of course, the advertising business.

After the Senate deep-sixed the tobacco bill, I let my fingers do the walking through pages and pages of cigarette ads. Guess what? The young and the exuberantly happy are still doing their "woman thing" with Virginia Slims. The rich and the still lighting Parliaments by the pool. The addicted and delighted have even gone on a hot air balloon adventure with Doritos.

This standard workaday false image-making doesn't even compare to the \$40 million public disservice campaign that nudged the Senate deal. The folks who make cancer glamorous created the campaign that ultimately convinced many senators that they could get away with letting tobacco get away with it.

Back in April, they set out to transform the image of an anti-tobacco bill into a protest bill. Ads, postcards and signs of companies, the single work — focused on the \$1.10 a pack tax.

The commercials redefined the McCain bill as a regressive tax on the working class. In one commercial, they called it "a tax on 45 million Americans making under \$30,000 a year." They even had a service worker, wearing a "I work hard. Why single me out?"

I still find it amazing that the lobby could spin so quickly with all those cartoonish in their lungs. Yet, apparently it worked. According to one poll, 22 percent of those polled believe the tobacco bill was "misleadingly selected as teensmoking. Sixty percent said it directed a tax revenue.

Allow me to say that I too find quinnas. Many senators did act as "security zone," killed two more tobacco companies. I think we

ought to support programs to help child care out of the budget and

The irony is that Republicans were the ones who spent the last several weeks trying to get the amendment — from the margin of the tax to the anti-drug program — passed, and turned the bill by onto the deal. Indeed, it took a harder to get the bill through the Senate than nicotine through a

But in return for giving tobacco moguls some protection from laws few with slogans declaring suits, that bill would have made the Federal Drug Administration render "than fire," and then had power to regulate tobacco. They the means to wipe out the and forced the companies to make, resolutely fight the big belly their internal research public taste. An article in the Chinese would also have — unhelpful

curtailed marketing to mislead the people's boundless on and made the companies pay a huge widespread success serious penalties. If the left proclaimed that Wuhi county young smokers didn't drop off,

The question now is the bill, has decades later, studies here fight goes into the next phase. Wuhi and across China whether this victory will be to the exploding another myth of the tobacco peddlers off the hook. On the snails... and schistocytically. Last month Clinton was — are alive and well and

More to the point, if the deal off, the lawsuits are back on. The new 37 state attorneys general have to use the cigarette makers of the past year alone, the commercial paid \$36 billion to settle for \$40 million. As many as a dozen litigants are said to be a service worker, wearing a "I work hard. Why single me out?"

But there is a familiar message in noncommercialism — a half-decade. Never underestimate the depth of the pockets or the still pockets of the tobacco bill. The Country look patriotic. As they have the muddy streets are shared by pigs, cows and people, most of whom had never seen a Caucasian person, much less one dressed in cowboy pants, tie and blazer.

A survey in March indicated that 36 percent of the 2,567 people who live in this village in the southern corner of China's Anhui province have hookworms.

These are the exact same conditions that are in no hookworm

David Mulson in Wuhi

FORTY-ONE years ago, military students across rural China were the banks of dried-up rivers — from the margin of the tax to the anti-drug program — passed, and turned the bill by onto the deal. Indeed, it took a harder to get the bill through the Senate than nicotine through a

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, moguls some protection from laws few with slogans declaring suits, that bill would have made the Federal Drug Administration render "than fire," and then had power to regulate tobacco. They the means to wipe out the and forced the companies to make, resolutely fight the big belly their internal research public taste. An article in the Chinese would also have — unhelpful

has decades later, studies here fight goes into the next phase. Wuhi and across China whether this victory will be to the exploding another myth of the tobacco peddlers off the hook. On the snails... and schistocytically. Last month Clinton was — are alive and well and

the world's few hookworm experts. "The great cities in China are very modern, as modern in some ways as Los Angeles. But two hours away, nothing has changed in a very long time, and people are still using human feces as fertilizer."

In May, Hotez journeyed to one of the villages south of Wuhi in search of worms. He traveled two hours by car, then took a pleasant walk through fields bursting with yellow rapeseed plants. A rusty metal boat carried him across a tributary of the Yangtze River, then he took another short walk to Zhongzhou village, where the muddy streets are shared by pigs, cows and people, most of whom had never seen a Caucasian person, much less one dressed in cowboy pants, tie and blazer.

A survey in March indicated that 36 percent of the 2,567 people who live in this village in the southern corner of China's Anhui province have hookworms.

These are the exact same conditions that are in no hookworm



Hookworm expert Peter Hotez with children in Zhongzhou village

in cities, go a few miles outside Chinese cities and you go back in time," said Peter Hotez, a Yale University pediatric epidemiologist and one of the world's few hookworm experts.

"The great cities in China are very modern, as modern in some ways as Los Angeles. But two hours away, nothing has changed in a very long time, and people are still using human feces as fertilizer."

In May, Hotez journeyed to one of the villages south of Wuhi in search of worms. He traveled two hours by car, then took a pleasant walk through fields bursting with yellow rapeseed plants. A rusty metal boat carried him across a tributary of the Yangtze River, then he took another short walk to Zhongzhou village, where the muddy streets are shared by pigs, cows and people, most of whom had never seen a Caucasian person, much less one dressed in cowboy pants, tie and blazer.

A survey in March indicated that 36 percent of the 2,567 people who live in this village in the southern corner of China's Anhui province have hookworms.

These are the exact same conditions that are in no hookworm

that we use at the lab to cultivate hookworms," Hotez said as he passed the second fields, which will soon be full of tobacco and cotton.

Hookworms, which Hotez estimates infects up to a billion people worldwide, was once common in the American South. The fight against hookworm was one of the first aims of what later became the Rockefeller Foundation. The worm vanished in the United States early this century as sanitation improved.

MAGNIFIED, the worms look menacing, with tapered bodies and sharp teeth. The worms, which also measure anywhere from a half-inch long to four inches, suck blood from their human hosts, causing anemia, stunting their growth and damaging their intellectual capacity. Although one worm does little harm, a person with hookworm could have hundreds or thousands of them and lose as much as a cup of blood a day, causing severe loss of iron and protein.

Although treatable, hookworm tends to infect people who continue the same habits that caused them to contract schistosomiasis in

the first place. The worms like damp, cool places, and fields of rapeseed, cotton and tobacco are ideal. Eggs deposited in the soil develop into larvae, which are swallowed or attach to passing humans or animals and penetrate the skin.

Once in the bloodstream, the larvae pass through the heart and into the lungs and airways, where they are coughed up and swallowed. When they reach the small intestine, the larvae mature into adult worms and attach themselves to the intestinal wall. Adult worms live an average of four to five years.

To combat the disease, Hotez is trying to create a vaccine. To do that, he has to figure out why some people get hookworm while others do not. He needs to know why some people get mild cases and others are afflicted more severely. If he can identify what makes people less susceptible, he can isolate it and put it into a vaccine.

Hotez said he has four or five candidates for a hookworm vaccine that have produced "promising" responses in mice. He hopes to raise funds to try to develop a vaccine. But many American foundations

have moved away from funding basic scientific research in favor of health-care policy studies. Even though one in five people on the planet has hookworm, big drug companies do not want to fund hookworm research because the people who have hookworm — the poor of China and India — can't afford to buy a drug even if someone like Hotez can develop one.

The Institute of Parasitology in Wuhi is like a museum of intestinal worms. Fingernail-size hookworms are preserved in small vials. Giant lung flukes that cause pulmonary disease are preserved in large jars.

Facilities for examining and testing new samples, however, are rudimentary. China has paid scant attention to the problem of parasitic diseases as it focuses on industrial development. Training for the most part is poor, and researchers have at best a rudimentary idea of how to approach the problem.

At the county branch of Anhui's parasite-control bureaucracy, Hotez examined a map of Zhongzhou village and urged health workers to identify which households have the most cases of hookworm. It wants them to return and take blood samples from children, who were hit out of the initial survey. When he got to the village, he understood one reason why. No one had needed the right size for children.

One thing that could change the parasitic map of China is the construction of the giant Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze River. At the moment, the natural gorges, forming a relatively steep and rocky section of the mighty waterway, divert China into different parasite regions, effectively quarantining areas above the gorges from those below.

"The Three Gorges act like a meat grinder. Nothing survives going down the Three Gorges," said George David of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. "The parasites above the gorges have their own genetics, and those below have theirs."

But after the dam is built, parasites will be able to travel up and down the river through the new ship channel. Above the dam, a huge reservoir will be created, a perfect habitat for the snails that cause schistosomiasis.

"No one can definitely say what will happen," said Feng Zheng, a doctor at the Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine in Shanghai.

Amish on Drugs Charges

Hanna Roizen

FEDERAL prosecutors in Pennsylvania last week accused two Amish men of buying cocaine from a gang called the Pagan Motorcycle Club and distributing the drug to other young members of the religious group at parties known as "hockdawns."

"We've seen plenty of underage drinking cases but a drug case is unheard of" among the Amish, said John Pyfer, who is representing Abner Stolzfus, 24. The other defendant is Abner King Stolzfus, 23, who is in no relation.

The case in Lancaster County underscores the vulnerability of the Amish, who have seen suburban development and tourism encroach on their once secluded lives. Members of the sect do not have electricity or plumbing in their homes, and still make their way around the county in horse-drawn buggies. The two men accused being to the most conservative Amish sect, the Old Order Amish.

The two men were indicted

last week on charges of participating in a conspiracy to distribute more than \$1 million worth of cocaine and methamphetamine. Federal prosecutors placed charges on the Amish, eight members of the motorcycle gang, who were described as "reckless and violent."

Pyfer said "It was pretty clear" his client had been addicted to cocaine, although he no longer is. No date has been set for the arraignment, but Pyfer said his client would plead not guilty.

During the five years the two men were allegedly distributing cocaine, they were participating in an Amish rite of passage, translated loosely in English as "sowing your wild oats," said Pyfer. Amish men between the ages of 18 and 24 take a long break from the rigid rules of the community to decide if they want to opt out. During the break, the men can drink and drive "bright, gaudy cars." No date has been set for the arraignment, but Pyfer said his client would plead not guilty.

"For us every community, every soldier in the army, every missing soldier, we are looking for him. It's our obligation to find him and return him to his country and to his family," said the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, himself a former officer in an elite Israeli commando unit.

Israel and Lebanon Swap Corpses

Lee Hookstader in Jerusalem

ISRAEL took delivery last week of a grisly corpse: the mangled remains of Sgt. 1st Class Itamar Liban, a commando torn to pieces in fighting last fall in southern Lebanon. In return, Israel is handing over the corpses of 40 Lebanese guerrillas. Another 60 Lebanese prisoners also are being released.

At first glance it appears to be a lopsided deal. But in the morbid arithmetic of the war in southern Lebanon — where prisoners and body parts are instantly transformed into bargaining chips — the swap has a certain symmetry. For years, Israel has come to establishing lengths to recover its soldiers taken prisoner or left as casualties. In 1985, it gave up 1,150 Lebanese prisoners for three Israelis. In the last such trade two years ago, the bodies of two Israeli servicemen killed in a Beirut bombing were exchanged for the remains of 123 Lebanese.

"For us every community, every soldier in the army, every missing soldier, we are looking for him. It's our obligation to find him and return him to his country and to his family," said the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, himself a former officer in an elite Israeli commando unit.

The grisly commerce in corpses and prisoners put an end to weeks of anticipation in the Israeli media, spurred by live television coverage of the arrival in Israel of a French military plane from Beirut bearing Liban's remains and, apparently, body parts of several other Israeli troops. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

But even as the deal unfolded, the fighting in Lebanon continued to exact its toll in Israeli lives. Last week, a roadside bomb in the portion of southern Lebanon occupied by Israeli forces as a "security zone" killed two more Israeli soldiers and wounded four.

But even as the deal unfolded, the fighting in Lebanon continued to exact its toll in Israeli lives. Last week, a roadside bomb in the portion of southern Lebanon occupied by Israeli forces as a "security zone" killed two more Israeli soldiers and wounded four.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual. The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

The amish last September the killed 19, a 21-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

Liban was recovered in a Israeli helicopter rescue operation. But the clash represented Israel's worst combat loss in a decade. This political act was to return to Beirut with the bodies of 40 Lebanese guerrillas.

Delighting in their success, the Lebanon's pro-Israeli Hezbollah guerrillas, who had displayed the head, legs and hands of the Israeli victim.

Almost immediately, the return of the remains of the 19-year-old Israeli commando, also took the lives of four other Israeli soldiers.

That brings Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon this year to eight, killed and 66 wounded, and a steady wave of attrition that the Israeli army has found more and more difficult to stomach. "I haven't even the shadow of a doubt that we need to put our lives on the line and figure out a way to get out of Lebanon," President Ezer Weizman said.

The circumstances surrounding the latest swap were unusual.

Subject Officer

Salary range £26,001 to £28,530

The Cambridge Integrated Language Teaching Scheme Unit of the English as a Foreign Language Division is responsible for managing over 900 Cambridge ESOL Certificate and Diploma courses at over 286 centres in 53 countries world wide. This post reports to the Head of the CELTS Unit.

The main duties will include:

- Responsibility for managing a range of ELT certificates and diplomas internationally
- Managing test production including commissioning, editing and pre-testing
- Developing and updating documents, and professional support material
- Participating in a range of professional and promotional activities
- Recruiting, briefing and training external staff.

You will be degree educated and preferably hold a Masters degree in Applied Linguistics, and have an RSA/Cambridge Diploma in ELT. In addition you will have at least five years varied ELT experience, including experience of ELT teacher training at pre and in service level. Experience of involvement in ELT to Adults and Young Learners, and work on the RSA/Cambridge Certificates and Diplomas is an advantage.

With proven management experience you will be an effective team player and have excellent verbal and written skills, the ability to work under pressure and to short deadlines.

We offer a modern working environment in an organisation committed to staff training and development, backed by a competitive package of terms and conditions, including 27 days' annual paid leave, exclusive of public holidays, an optional pension scheme, a subsidised canteen, plus a range of welfare, sporting and social facilities.

Further information can be obtained by telephoning 01223 553893.

Application should be made by sending a curriculum vitae and letter of application, to include the names and addresses of two referees who may be contacted pre-interview if shortlisted, so as to arrive at the following address by 13 July 1998.

Interviews will be held within two weeks after the closing date.

This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants need not apply.

HR Department, UCLES, 1 Hills Road, Cambridge CB1 2EU



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London

LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY
Department of Psychology

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the research profile of the department and undertake a limited amount of teaching and supervision. The candidate should have a record of achievement in research, ideally in one of the research themes of the department, which are: stress, cardiovascular risk factors, smoking, developmental disorders (especially autism, neurophysiology and personality).

The appointment will be funded for three years starting from 1 October 1998. Salary will be up to a maximum of £31,182 p.a. inclusive on the university lecturer AVS scale, according to experience and qualifications.

To apply, please forward a covering letter with an up-to-date CV (including the names and addresses of two referees) to the Personnel Officer, St George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, London SW17 0RE. To obtain a job description, please telephone 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.

The School is an Equal Opportunities Employer



Masters Opportunities

Computing and IT

Environmental

Healthcare

Humanities

Law

Life Sciences

Mathematics

Medicine

Physical Sciences

Psychology

Social Sciences

The Arts

For further information please contact Sarah Carter, Faculty of Arts and Technology, University of London, Portico, London W1A 0AA. Telephone: +44 (0)20 7609 1141 Fax: +44 (0)20 7609 1142 Email: sarah.carter@ucl.ac.uk



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (USA)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



FAIRFAX UNIVERSITY (UK)
• Home Study degree programs
• Over 100 degree programs
• BA, MBA, PhD etc programs
• Accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities
• Prospectus from UK representative office 0181 728 0020 (84-hour answerphone) or email d.luke@sgm.ac.uk. Closing date 14th July 1998. Please quote reference 0100208.



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes



Leiden University
Faculty of Law
International Law Programmes

The Save the Children Fund (SCF) is the UK's largest international voluntary children's agency. We have been working for the rights and welfare of children in Angola since 1989 and existing communities in the region to achieve lasting benefits.

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
Angola £25,123

Following the devastation of over 20 years of civil conflict in Angola, SCF works with communities to restore basic services and livelihoods, and responds to the needs of children affected by war, inadequate food supplies, poor health facilities and low vaccination levels have taken their toll on children. We are now developing our work in urban areas to alleviate the impact of poverty.

As Programme Director - based in Luanda but responsible for projects in Huambo and Benguela Provinces - you will face daily challenges ensuring the Programme effectively meets the needs of children within SCF strategies and aims. You will develop, involve and support staff within a rapidly changing environment, monitor the impact and direction of all projects and take overall responsibility for our diverse programme resources.

Significant international experience of managing overseas relief and development programmes is essential, as is a good level of Portuguese, French, Italian or Spanish. Extensive staff and resource management skills will be coupled with excellent communication and strategic planning skills. You must demonstrate a commitment to SCF's aims and have a thorough understanding of international development issues in relation to children with the ability to represent these at senior level.

The post has accompanied status and is offered on a 25 month contract. The salary should be tax free. You can expect a generous benefits package including accommodation, medical insurance, flights and other living expenses.

For further details and an application form please write with your CV to Alice Deane, Overseas Personnel, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8BP. Fax: 0171 793 7810. Closing date: 10th August 1998.

Interviews are to be held on 2nd September 1998.

SCF aims to be an equal opportunities employer.

Save the Children

Working for a better world for children



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18

Further details from Admissions Secretary
Sidcot School Winscombe N.Somerset BS25 1PD
Tel: 01934 843102 Fax: 01934 844181



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



Sidcot
Boarding and Day for Boys and Girls
aged 9-18



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London



St George's Hospital
Medical School
University of London

Bullet-proof companions

Life as a human shield is tough, but the volunteers of Peace Brigades International are ready to face the gunmen. **Mary Matheson** reports from Colombia

PACO was talking in the kitchen with Mireya Calisto, a human rights worker in northeastern Colombia, when suddenly Mireya's husband, Mario, called her name. He was in another room in their home in Sabana de Torres, with Paco's friend Hendrik, and his voice was quiet, scared and shaking. "I ran into the room and there were two gunmen, one pointing his gun at Mario and the other at Hendrik," said Paco. "We were terrified and the children started crying. Don't kill him, don't kill him!" As Paco coolly asked what was going on, Mario took advantage of the moment and dashed for the door.

The nervous gunmen demanded to speak to Mario, but Paco explained that he and Hendrik were Europeans. "Please leave, if you want to talk, do it in another way," said Paco calmly, and the gunmen left. If Paco and Hendrik had been Colombians, the gunmen would not have hesitated to spray them, and Mario, with bullets.

That, at least, is the theory of Peace Brigades International (PBI), a global human rights group employing people such as Paco and Hendrik to work as "armed bodyguards." There are 12 volunteers working for PBI in Colombia who "accompany" human rights defenders as they tour Colombia's villages, documenting accounts of atrocities and giving advice to locals on their legal rights.

The PBI believes that even the most hardened killers "think twice before blowing away unarmed foreigners." If any of us were killed it would be a huge international incident and people know that, the military know that, the paramilitary know that.

MacKenzie, a 28-year-old British volunteer in Colombia. It may sound like woolly idealism, but it is a thoroughly researched peace strategy — and it seems to work. Partly funded by UK aid agency Christian Aid, PBI has projects in Haiti, Guatemala, Sri Lanka and North America. Not one volun-

teer has been killed since the project began 16 years ago.

Most of the volunteers are European or North American; they are computer analysts, nurses, human rights workers, and range in age from 25 to 35. The group began its operations in Colombia in 1994, where the labyrinthine conflict plus

leaving guerrillas against a coalition of army, police and brutal death squads, with the drug trade adding a further complication.

But the armed men rarely clash, preferring to wage their bloody battle for the oil-rich zone through the civilian population. Mario Calisto, who was involved with the local human rights committee, was a marked man. And the threats against him were stepped up after the committee published a report documenting murders, torture and disappearances in 1997. Several of the cases accused the local army battalion of "disappearing" people.

The death threats against Calisto were made by paramilitaries, clandestine lethal squads increasingly used by the army to do their dirty work. In the second half of 1997, paramilitary groups, who go by ominous names such as "The Hitcutters" or "Black Hand," stepped up their vicious extermination campaign. The links between the army and the paramilitaries have been well documented by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International.

Paradoxically, this relationship works to PBI's advantage. Talking to the army means their message will get through to the paramilitaries — a comforting thought in a country where the violence often appears to be completely random. Working as a human shield in a country where 30,000 people are murdered each year could seem risky bordering on the foolish. But it is the physical protection offered to human rights defenders that lies at the heart of the PBI's work. They shadow some people 24 hours a day.

Olivia Bayliss, PBI's president of Crecidos, a human rights group. There are times when they won't leave her house without a PBI

volunteer, and if she ever leaves her home, Bayliss is accompanied. She has the utmost faith in the sanctuary the unarmed bodyguards provide.

Bayliss also receives death threats from the local guerrillas because her organisation has formally accused some of committing human rights abuses — a case that reveals the absurdity of linking all human rights movements to the revolutionaries.

The PBI does not confine its protection to individuals; it also tries to take care of the community. Each day a PBI volunteer goes to the Crecidos office, to give it an international "presence." Six Crecidos workers were killed between 1992 and 1993, but since the PBI has offered them coverage, none has been murdered.

Although their physical presence is important, the volunteers know that the key to their strength lies in the contacts they have. "I'll be just some gringa that happened to be following around a human rights worker. It would give them a certain amount of protection, but it's very small amount," Tessa says.

The less dramatic, but just as effective, side of PBI's work is lobbying. They have a team in Bogotá that constantly meets with

embassies, government representatives and, most importantly, the army.

Last October Gabriel Torres, a worker with Crecidos, was visited by the army; he was falsely accused of possessing guerrilla leaders. When the PBI heard about the arrest, the lobbying machinery was set in motion. The Dutch and Spanish ambassadors were called in to turn call Colombia's defence minister. After a few hours, Torres was being taken from his cell to be transferred to Barranquilla, where a soldier appeared and wearily said: "Let him go, or else we'll have those people calling us all day."

Embassy support is vital, and calms the nerves of volunteers. "I give me confidence," Tessa says. The presence of the volunteers has transformed the way some organisations, such as Crecidos, operate. "We have been more aware of our own danger than we were before 1992. They now respect us," Bayliss says.

The volunteers in Barranquilla have spent hours analysing what happened with Calisto. Some human rights workers believe the attack was a message sent to PBI, but the gunmen seemed to be utterly shocked to see the foreigners. As with everything the group does, their next move was the roughly discussed and strategically planned. Two months after the attack, the gunmen threatened Calisto, the team returned to Sabana de Torres with a commission, including embassy staff and international human rights groups.

In their year-long training the volunteers are taught how to deal with fear. Tessa, who is a British army officer, says that she can now identify the source of potential danger and can analyse situations. Volunteers are taught about two distinct types of fear: the unknown, the unknown of a wild dog — a recognisable danger, open to analysis.

Hendrik reflects with a wry smile on this training. After his encounter with the gunmen, he jumped over the walls of neighbours' gardens to get to the house where he and Calisto would spend an evening at night. As he was about to walk the last wall, a dog began to bark in the darkness.

Now consider the variables that make divorce outcome studies so utterly unreliable. Who is at most risk of divorce? The poor, people in drinks, addicts, gamblers, and parents, bad spouses or anyone difficult to live with. These people may only be a minority of divorcees, but they will weigh the poorest children's outcome figures dramatically — for their children may already be damaged by their families. So this report cannot tell us the bare fact about the divorce rate of our times.

When unpicked, these frightening statistics look so misleading as to be virtually meaningless. They are no guide for any particular couple considering separating. For some children, as these evaluators suggest, it could be an unnamed blessing. (I put myself in that category, looking back on my parents' divorce). For others it might be a damaging tragedy.

All this is a fulsome search for unworkable truths. Time cannot be reported suggests, to spend money on more useful work. What can be done to lessen the damage parents

do to their children, together and apart? Abandonment and rejection, they say, cause more damage than mere separation.

There is nothing governments can do to force unhappy people to stay together. But what can be done to the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

in deep water... A drift net fisherman returns with his catch of only a few sea trout.

Photo: Doug Hall

Cross-border clash on 'plundered' salmon

Peter Hetherington

TO THE big landowners who control fishing on Britain's premier salmon rivers, they are the plunderers of the deep — elderly men in small boats who cast long, transparent nets out on fish and pull in hundreds of salmon.

"They're stealing our fish and threatening an industry worth millions," complains an angry representative of the aristocrats who own the best angling beats on the Tweed. "They have to be stopped."

In turn, the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations accuses the big landowners of cynically attacking life netmen to protect their own interests.

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Every spring an estimated 50,000 salmon return to the Tweed system to breed, after leaving the river and its tributaries. Alarmed by the apparent decline in stocks, the River Tweed Commissioners has resorted to desperate measures.

It is asking anglers, who can pay more than \$1,500 for a day's fishing for the ultimate self-sufficiency, to return a majority of fish caught in an attempt to protect stocks.

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

Barrie Deas, the federation's chief executive, said: "This has little to do with whether the fishery operates on a sustainable basis and everything to do with the covetous efforts of the angling lobby to keep everything for the rods."

ARE there any facilities for recycling CD-ROMs? Or does anyone have any bright ideas as to what can be done with them?

HAVE found two uses for them: they make very attractive outdoor Christmas decorations hung from branches on shiny ribbons; also, hung over garden walls, they are extremely effective in scaring off squirrels and birds. — Janet Mulvaney, Maryland, USA

MELT them in a special hot cup so that they bend and use them as planters. They have the holes already. String them up as mobiles. Sharpen and use them as pizza cutters. Use them as dishes at your next party. Much easier to cart around than the usual little saucers without holes in the middle. I could go on... — Sarah Brock, Tokyo, Japan

THEY make excellent coasters for standing your coffee mug on. — Jeremy Thack, Littleover, Derby

AM unaware of anything constructive to do with them, but it is interesting to know that they are about seven seconds. — David Mitchell, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

USE them to keep birds off my fruit trees. Salvaged by string, they will in the breeze and reflect the sun. — Hedy Zola, Adelaide, Australia

ALMOST everything people eat in Britain seems to come from elsewhere originally. What did people eat 100 years ago?

THEY ate family pigs and home-grown vegetables. Flora Thompson's *Lark Rise to Candleford* says: "In addition to the bacon, all vegetables, including potatoes, were home-grown and grown in abundance. . . . Fat green peas, broad beans as big as a halfpenny, cauliflower, runner beans and cabbage and kale, all in their seasons went into the pot with the rye-poly and slip of bacon. Then they are plenty of green food, all home-grown and freshly pulled; lettuce and radishes and young onions with peary heads and leaves like fine grass."

A few slices of bread and home-made lard, flavoured with rosemary, and plenty of green food "went down good" as they used to say. Mary Norwak (a former Cookery Editor of *Farmer Weekly*) says that "butcher" meat (as it is still called in the country to this day) was rarely

seen, and a joint of beef only appeared as a gift from a farmer at Christmas or wedding feasts.

The main meat supply was the family pig — shared with neighbours each year, who would in turn share their own pig. Home-cured bacon was eaten almost daily, supplemented by the occasional chicken or rabbit. Large quantities of vegetables were eaten, and the meal was completed by a filling custard pudding. — Rodolfo Terragno, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Notes & Queries Joseph Harker

ARE there any facilities for recycling CD-ROMs? Or does anyone have any bright ideas as to what can be done with them?

HAVE found two uses for them: they make very attractive outdoor Christmas decorations hung from branches on shiny ribbons; also, hung over garden walls, they are extremely effective in scaring off squirrels and birds. — Janet Mulvaney, Maryland, USA

MELT them in a special hot cup so that they bend and use them as planters. They have the holes already. String them up as mobiles. Sharpen and use them as pizza cutters. Use them as dishes at your next party. Much easier to cart around than the usual little saucers without holes in the middle. I could go on... — Sarah Brock, Tokyo, Japan

THEY make excellent coasters for standing your coffee mug on. — Jeremy Thack, Littleover, Derby

AM unaware of anything constructive to do with them, but it is interesting to know that they are about seven seconds. — David Mitchell, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

USE them to keep birds off my fruit trees. Salvaged by string, they will in the breeze and reflect the sun. — Hedy Zola, Adelaide, Australia

ALMOST everything people eat in Britain seems to come from elsewhere originally. What did people eat 100 years ago?

THEY ate family pigs and home-grown vegetables. Flora Thompson's *Lark Rise to Candleford* says: "In addition to the bacon, all vegetables, including potatoes, were home-grown and grown in abundance. . . . Fat green peas, broad beans as big as a halfpenny, cauliflower, runner beans and cabbage and kale, all in their seasons went into the pot with the rye-poly and slip of bacon. Then they are plenty of green food, all home-grown and freshly pulled; lettuce and radishes and young onions with peary heads and leaves like fine grass."

A few slices of bread and home-made lard, flavoured with rosemary, and plenty of green food "went down good" as they used to say. Mary Norwak (a former Cookery Editor of *Farmer Weekly*) says that "butcher" meat (as it is still called in the country to this day) was rarely

seen, and a joint of beef only appeared as a gift from a farmer at Christmas or wedding feasts.

The main meat supply was the family pig — shared with neighbours each year, who would in turn share their own pig. Home-cured bacon was eaten almost daily, supplemented by the occasional chicken or rabbit. Large quantities of vegetables were eaten, and the meal was completed by a filling custard pudding. — Rodolfo Terragno, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Divorce is also a door to freedom

The moralisers ignore the facts about parents who separate, says **Polly Toynbee**

DIVORCE damages children — official. Children of divorce are twice as likely to fall at school, fail at work, take drugs, drink and smoke, tree repression or middle-class suicide. So that's that. Parents who divorce are selfish, anti-social and immoral, don't do it.

Most (but not all) research over the years has told us this, and each new study has been gleefully lifted by the moralisers. Last week *Rowntree* published a midlife survey of more than 200 studies of the effects of divorce on children. It is a great academic work — conducted by Antipodean not outsiders brought in from Britain — but it is free of British insider academic disputes over all this. Their findings raise all the treacherous old questions about sociology. How difficult it is

to measure the things that really matter about human beings — what makes and mars them, why they are as they are.

Social research doesn't exist in a value-free vacuum. All these studies have been conducted in a climate of a well-known moral panic about divorce. They are steeped in prevailing social attitudes and constructed to produce desired results, if unwittingly. The questions asked (playful) the answer would be less moral than economic and social — a picture of poverty, exclusion and diminished opportunity. But those of British insider academic disputes over all this. Their findings raise all the treacherous old questions about sociology. How difficult it is

to measure the things that really matter about human beings — what makes and mars them, why they are as they are.

Social research doesn't exist in a value-free vacuum. All these studies have been conducted in a climate of a well-known moral panic about divorce. They are steeped in prevailing social attitudes and constructed to produce desired results, if unwittingly. The questions asked (playful) the answer would be less moral than economic and social — a picture of poverty, exclusion and diminished opportunity. But those of British insider academic disputes over all this. Their findings raise all the treacherous old questions about sociology. How difficult it is

wholly more significant for their future lives than whether or not their parents divorce.

But divorce is what has engaged public concern, defined as a moral, not an economic problem, so government could appoint some guru rather than provide solutions. Yet divorce and poverty are closely linked: the poorest children are more likely to divorce and the divorced more likely to become poor. What's being measured — the effect of poverty or the effect of divorce?

None the less, this authoritative review of the research finds it probable that children of divorce really are twice as likely to suffer measurable bad effects. So what does that tell us? That parents shouldn't divorce? No, it can't tell us that. It simply doesn't know because it can't measure the multiple variables.

However, it does conclude emphatically that only a minority of children of divorce are adversely affected. Most are no worse off. Now that's a message largely missing from most reports.

Now consider the variables that make divorce outcome studies so utterly unreliable. Who is at most risk of divorce? The poor, people in drinks, addicts, gamblers, and parents, bad spouses or anyone difficult to live with. These people may only be a minority of divorcees, but they will weigh the poorest children's outcome figures dramatically — for their children may already be damaged by their families. So this report cannot tell us the bare fact about the divorce rate of our times.

When unpicked, these frightening statistics look so misleading as to be virtually meaningless. They are no guide for any particular couple considering separating. For some children, as these evaluators suggest, it could be an unnamed blessing. (I put myself in that category, looking back on my parents' divorce). For others it might be a damaging tragedy.

All this is a fulsome search for unworkable truths. Time cannot be reported suggests, to spend money on more useful work. What can be done to lessen the damage parents

do to their children, together and apart? Abandonment and rejection, they say, cause more damage than mere separation.

There is nothing governments can do to force unhappy people to stay together. But what can be done to the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them.

There is a plea for children, there is plea for their parents. There is plea for the state nor does it have to be seriously concerned about either of them. There is a plea for children

